FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR F. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 259 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

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YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY —	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
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MATHERAN.

MATHERAN STATION RETIRING ROOMS

Large, Airy and well-furnished Suites. Accommodation for very large numbers of Visitors.

The Catering and Management of the Matheran Railway Refreshment and Retiring Rooms will now be run by a first-class European Caterer and Hotelier of repute, and Visitors will find this the best in Matheran for excellence of Cuisine, Comfort and Cleanliness.

All milk used will be pure and fresh from our own cows and Buffaloes kept on the premises.

Terms Rs 8/8 per diem Inclusive.

OPENING 1ST OCTOBER

Rooms now booking

SHIPPING

O. S. K. LINE

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Burma Maru	A. Kobayashi	19th Oct.	3rd Nov.
Himalaya Maru. ..	C. Matsuzaki	8th Nov.	24th Nov.
Indo Maru ..	S. Kametaka	13th Nov.	29th Nov.
Sumatra Maru	K. Takahashi	27th Nov.	13th Dec.

For Freight and passages, etc. apply to
K. SHIMA,
P. O. Box No. 2158. Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th November ..	KASHMIR	8,841
11th ,, ..	MANTUA x	10,902
18th ,, ..	MOREA	10,911
28th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
2nd December ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA	7,022
23rd ,, ..	KARMALA x	9,098
30th ,, ..	KHIVA	9,097
1923		
6th January ..	MOLDAVIA*	15,100
13th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
20th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ..	NALDERA *	15,825
3rd February ..	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ..	DONGOLA	8,083
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA*	14,089

*Through steamers from Australia. Have only limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN —A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bolougne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1922.		
7th November ..	MALDA	8,964
24th ,, ..	NEVASA	9,071
8th December ..	MATIANA	8,600
22nd ,, ..	MULBERA	9,100
1923 ,,		
5th January ..	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th ,, ..	* NAGINA	....
2nd February ..	* GAMARIA	....
16th ,, ..	* A Steamer	....

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

About 1st November	KASHGAR	
17 Nov.	SICILIA	
15th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nellore.
28th ,,	SOUDAN	
1923 12th January	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Kalyan.
22nd ,,	SICILIA	
9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Khyber.
28th Feb.	SOUDAN...	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
24th November..	NALDERA	15,825
15th December ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
1923.		
12th January ..	MOREA	10,911
9th February ..	NARKUNDA	16,227

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
30th October ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Coast
2nd Novr. ..	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa
2nd ,, ..	BARALA	P. Gulf via Karachi
3rd ,, ..	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi.
3rd ,, ..	NAVASA	Karachi direct
4th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi Coasting

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.

AND

B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

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Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1290.

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N.Y.K. LINE.

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Awa Maru ..	J. Saito	6,028	2 Oct.	10 Nov.
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada	5,475	18 Nov.	25 Nov
Moji Maru ..	Y. Tomioka	3,757	27 Nov.	11 Dec.
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6,074	14 Dec.	26 Dec.
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,829	27 Dec.	10 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA,
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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma sailing at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to Jen and

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
s. s. Jalavijaya ..	7,250	10th November
s. s. Holmberg ..	5,100	17th ,,
s. s. Jalatarang ..	4,300	20th ,,

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

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THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

LIMITED

Subscribed Capital .... Rs. 7,50,66,525-0-0.
Paid up Capital and Reserves ..... Rs. 2,43,69,957-8-0.
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,46,567-8-0.

Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
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(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

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STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £4,500,000
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Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
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Colombo.	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
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Price :-

Khadi (H/spun) As. /-6/- to 1/4 per yard
,, Dhooties 7 to10 yds.Rs 6/-to12/-,, pair
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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant,

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

J.V. Navlakhi & Co.,

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
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INVESTMENT BONDS (with Profits) issued without Medical Examination for any period from 6 years to 50 years. The Company's Actuary says:—

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In years:	Guaranteed: Rs. a.	Profits expected: Rs. a.	Total expected Rs. a.
10 ..	697 8	81 9	779 1
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20 ..	1700 0	568 2	2268 2
25 ..	2280 0	1193 2	3473 2

APPLY, FOR FURTHER DETAILS AND AGENCY ON LIBERAL TERMS,—

TO THE MANAGING AGENTS,
2 & 3, LAL BAZAR ST.,
CALCUTTA.

OR

To MR. G. K. SUBBIAH
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE,
Shroff BUILDING, [Tram Road.]
Poibavadi, Parel, BOMBAY 12.

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Dividend declared 1922 — .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%

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Fever Drops:—for all fevers. Re. 1-0-0 and 0-5-0.
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Cholera Solution:—a proven remedy for cholera, diarrhœa and dysentery. Re. 0-10-0.

Also Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc. Ask for Catalogue.

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WANTED—Experienced COMPOSITORS, who wish to become Lino Operators. Apply to "LINO" care this paper.
A

WANTED—People interested in public speaking to apply for correspondence course in oratory, to the COLLEGE OF ORATORY, Surat. R5371
A

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN of Woollen and Cotton piece-goods line, must be an Undergraduate for English Correspondence also. Apply Box No. 8860, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R5337
A

WANTED Experienced SALESMAN for Hardware, Millinery, Provisions, etc., and motor goods lines, also for solid Trolley Tyres. Apply Box No. 8661, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R5338
A

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL OUR coal and coke on fixed monthly allowance and commission. Only experienced gentleman of influence need apply to Post Box 523, Calcutta. R. 5316

WANTED for Chitnees' post, in Sandur State, a Mahratta, having office experience with a fair knowledge of English. Pay Rs. 50 to 60. Apply with testimonials to "Sandur Office, Sandur," before the 1st December next. Matriculates will be preferred. The Dewan of Sandur. C 14699
A

WANTED—A MIDWIFE for the Nadiad Municipal Dispensary on a Rs. 40 per month. Intending Midwifes should send in their applications with copies of certificates, if any, so as to reach the undersigned on or before 30th November, 1922. N. G. KULKARNI, Chief Officer, Nadiad City Municipality A14735

WANTED—Qualified and experienced TEACHERS of Commercial Subjects for a Higher Commercial Institution in Calcutta. Hindi-knowing gentlemen will be preferred. Apply sharp stating qualifications, age, past experience and minimum salary expected to Box No. 8662, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R5331
A

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two Days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

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AN INTELLIGENT UNDERGRADUATE of COMMERCE will be very useful to a WEALTHY BUSINESSMAN as General or PRIVATE SECREARY. Please communicate with salary offered to Box No. 8658, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R5333
B

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TO LET—PUCCA BUILT BIG GODOWNS at Homji Hall, Mazagaon Road, near Railway Station. Apply there. R5261
G

TO LET—Mazagaon Mount Road, CHHATRIWALA BUILDING first floor, Blocks (each having three big rooms facing West Electric Lights). Rent Rs. 123 and 110. R5324
C

TO BE LET—For Hindus only. A well-ventilated AIRY BUNGALOW at Walkeshwar Road, near Government House. Apply or see personally Messrs. CHENIRAM JESRAJ, 393, Kalbadevi Road. R5319
C

TO LET—At Hughes Road in our new Building spacious FLATS, fitted with electric light and fan, with all modern conveniences, healthy and comfortable, moderate rent, apply for further particulars to T. E. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. C. 14721.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

FRESH FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS —Buy your seeds from an old, established and reliable house.—PESTONJEE P. POCHA & SONS, Seed Merchants, Poona. Price list free on application. R5254
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PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, Matheran. BUNGALOW "Nashemanezubeidah", substantially built, central adjoining Superintendent's Bungalow. Offers invited till middle November. For particulars apply A. KAMAL FYZEE, Yeravda, POONA. R5310
B

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—Second-hand coupled compound condensing ENGINE, just like new. Apply for further particulars to RADHAKISAN TOSNIWAL, AKOLA (Berar). R5309
K

FOR SALE—One Brand New AVERY'S SELF-CONTAINED ROAD WEIGHBRIDGE, complete (no loose weights) Pillar and Steel Yard Pattern "C" for a big Motor Vehicle, suitable to weigh 20 tons of load platform 20 ft. 0 in. by 8 ft. 0 in. and one Brand New BABCOCK and WILCOX MILD STEEL SELF-SUPPORTING CHIMNEY of 7 ft. 0 in. dia by 150 ft. 0 in. high complete with all fittings, foundation bolts and C. I. washers. For prices apply to the undersigned. (Sd.) G. E. SUTCLIFFE, Manager, The Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited. Shahpur Mills, Ahmedabad. 14669
E

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

WANTED.—GOOD SECOND-HAND Motor Cars and motor cycles also experienced Drivers. Apply either personally or by letter:—Abid Husainkhan, 2nd Cross Lane, 10, Sankley Street, Bombay. R. 5317.

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STAMPS.—Our "NOVELTY" PACKET of 100 different varieties, each selected for oddity of shape, size or design, and containing, THESSALY (Octagonal) FIUME (Triangular), Medellin, Spanish Morocco, etc., Price Rs. 1/8. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad. C14715
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INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 A Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing, etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukatt E. L. A. A. and R. S Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application. TH
M

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—TEN CHEMICAL BALANCES, suitable for School or Intermediate Class work. Cost £75 in 1918. Offers for same will be considered by the Principal, Canning College, Lucknow University. R5328
N

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER in furnished unrisky business to invest from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000. Apply Box No. 8659, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R5335
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50,000 Yards Finest Dhoby Proof Washing Cotton Tweeds for Suits, Skirts, etc., at As. 12 per yard; 50,000 yards Finest Dhoby Proof Washing Cotton Tweeds for Suits, Skirts, etc., at As. 14 per yard; 50,000 yards Finest Dhoby Proof Washing Cotton Tweeds for Suits, Skirts, etc., at Re. 8 per yard; 50,000 yards Finest Dhoby Proof Washing Shirtings and Ginghams, at As. 10 to Re. 1 per yard. Finest value in India. Suits, Shirts and Dresses made to measure from the above at moderate prices. Fit, Cut and Style guaranteed. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LTD. (Late Basel Mission Industrials), CALICUT. R5253
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KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best Donegal TWEED of soft natural wool. Very fashionable. Satisfaction sure. Suit length (7½ yds. by 24in.) Rs. 12; Coat length (5 yds.), Re. 9; Lotus Honey, Re. 1 per tola; Leather Vanity Bag, Rs. 3-2-0 each. Black, brown or khaki Putties (leg bandage), Rs. 2-12-0 per pair. We supply everything of Kashmir at competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (KASHMIR). R5330
T

PERSONAL.

MUSALMANS HELP.—A relief with a real advice, is wanted in perplexed circumstances, by a young Mohammedan tradesman, will any brother with true Muslim feelings and position communicate with Box No. 8625, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R5206
PA

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INFALLIBLE REMEDIES FOR Sprue, Consumption, Gall-stone, Tumours, Sinus, Dropsy, Bone Disease, Brain Diseases, Appendicitis, Rheumatoid, Arthritis, etc. Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application. No operation. No injection.

Our medicines are Non-poisonous.

DOCTOR SAM, WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist,
N. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

N. B.—Only Europeans and Educated Indians are admitted. 14401

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH).

P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday (Bara Wafat), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 26th October, 1922. C14705

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will hold an auction for the sale of the following estimated quantities of timber at the Kodirag Forest Depot, near Karwar, on the 22nd November, 1922, and following days:—

Teak logs II class 1837 tons of 50 cft each.
Teak logs III class 570 tons of 50 cft each.
Teak logs III class 230 tons of 50 cft each.
Junglewood logs, 400 tons of 50 cft each.
Sawn scantlings, 25 tons of 50 cft each.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

R. A. HEMMADI,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara Western Division.
Karwar 21st October, 1922. C14672

NOTICE.

WANTED—A SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Bandra Municipality. He must hold a Sanitary certificate from the Royal Sanitary Institute, London. Successful candidate shall have to use a cycle. Pay from Rs. 60 to Rs. 110 according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the Chief Officer, Bandra Municipality.

(Sd.) K. G. GUNJIKAR,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 28th October, 1922. C14728

OLIVER TYPEWRITERS.

THE Agency arrangements hitherto existing between THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., LTD., London, and Messrs. W. H. Thorne and Co., 60/2, Forbes Street, Bombay, for the Selling Rights of the Oliver Typewriter in India, have this day been cancelled.

Further announcement regarding this Agency will be made in due course.

PERCIVAL H. REED,
Chief Representative in India,
for The Oliver Typewriter Co., Ltd.,
London.
Hotel Majestic,
Bombay, 1st November, 1922. R5332

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership Firm carried on by the undersigned under the name of "Hillel & Co" at No. 11, Chotani Mansions, Colaba Causeway, Bombay, has been dissolved this day.

That from 1st November, 1922, the undersigned will wind up the affairs of the firm, by realising its assets and by payment of debts. All persons having any claim against the said Firm are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned on or before 30th November, 1922.

C. A. HILLEL,
K. H. HILLEL,
Partners, Hillel & Co.

Dated this 31st October 1922. C14731

THE SWADESHI FELT CAPS AND HOSIERY MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

Shaik Memon Street,
Bombay, the 31st day of October, 1922.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Swadeshi Felt Caps and Hosiery Manufacturing Company, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay, on the 9th day of November, 1922, at 2 p.m. in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and if deemed expedient passing as an Extraordinary Resolution.

As follows:—

1. That as the Swadeshi Felt Caps and Hosiery Manufacturing Co., Ltd., cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business that it is advisable to wind up the same and that accordingly the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. To transact such other business as may be placed by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
G. A. HAWA & CO.,
Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st November to 11th November, 1922, both days inclusive. R5339

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai DEVKORBAI, widow of Jaychand Ratanjee Doshit, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Manordas Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

JAMNADAS JAYCHAND, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Manordas Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight Ag., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 18th day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 28th day of October, 1922.
Messrs. RAMANLAL & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys. C14730

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—An AGRICULTURAL or COMMERCE GRADUATE, knowing two vernaculars of the Presidency in addition to good knowledge of English for the post of a propagandist (Secretary) for the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute. Preference will be given to one acquainted with Economics, Banking, Accountancy and actual practical experience of the work of Co-operative Societies. Applications should be made to the Vice-President, Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, Sardar Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, stating qualifications and terms before the 31st October, 1922.

G. K. DEVADHAR,
Vice-President,
Bombay Central Co-operative Institute.
Bombay, 15-10-22. R5340

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4278 of 1922.

AMBALAL NARSIDAS, of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a certified share broker, residing at Khara Kuva, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

MOTILAL DAYARAM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a certified share broker, residing at New Queen's Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Defendant.

To,

MOTILAL DAYARAM,

The Defendant abovenamed,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you to recover from you Rs. 13,375-13-4 mentioned in the Plaint herein together with interest costs and interest on judgment.

The Court has by an order dated the 31st day of October, 1922, given liberty to the plaintiff to serve the Writ of Summons upon you "inter alia" by inserting this Notice containing the substance of the Writ of Summons in Newspapers.

You are hereby summoned to appear in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 14th day of November, 1922, at 11-15 O'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon to answer the abovenamed plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day and in default of your appearance on the said day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1922.

VACHHA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
327, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C14733

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1021.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10.30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture dining table, sideboard, Chapel's piano, Majestic maker safe, platedware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 5th November 1922, at No. 22 Colaba Chambers, Colaba at 10.30 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction furniture, comprising of dining table, dining room, chairs, sideboards and dining Waggon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, jardiniers Chapel's cottage piano, English steel cash box, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, ornament and pictures, hatstands, teapoys, "Majestic" safe on stand file cabinet, season wood almirahs, clothes presses, dressing chest of drawers and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman proceeded Home and others.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 5TH NOVEMBER, AT 10 A.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 5th November, 1922, at 10 a.m. (S. T.) at Star Mansion, Motlibai Street, Byculla, the following:—

Dining table, chairs, dumbwaiters, sideboards, drawing room sofas, ladies' cheval glass, roll top tables, screens, glass and panel almyrahs, solid brass beds, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, bentwood chairs, carpets, reclining easy chairs, show cases, meatsafe, crockery, glassware, electric lamps and fans, cooking utensils, English ice box, cabinets, teapoys, electro-platedware, etc., etc.

The property of J. R. Robinson, Esq., and E. S. Gosling, Esq., of Messrs. Parke Davis and Co.

The furniture is on view.

BONAFIDE SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE

By order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Messrs CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 7th November, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sassoon Building, Dongall Road, Ballard Pier their office furniture such as office tables, chairs, counters, partitions, railings, paper racks, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(123 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF TYPEWRITER AND SPARE PARTS.

Messrs. SORABJEEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from the Remington Typewriter Co. (Bombay) Ltd., sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 8th November 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their sale rooms, No. 123, Medows Street, Fort, the following:

A number of Remington Standard Typewriters.
Mahrathi and Gujarathi Remington Typewriters.
A number of Century Typewriters.
A number of various makes Typewriters and
A large quantity of Remington Factory Spare parts for Models No. 7, 8, 10, 11.

Will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.
139, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD CORNER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, attorneys for the mortgagee, Mr. Amratlal Amerchand and on account and at the risk of the defaulting mortgagor. Adamally Allibhai Suratwalla in exercise of the power of sale reserved to under an Indenture of first mortgage dated 13th day of November 1920, made between the mortgagor of one part and the mortgagee of the other part. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will This Day, THURSDAY, 2nd November, 1922, sell by Public Auction at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the foras tenure redeemed from payment of Tax (together with the messtage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon) situate lying and being at the corner of Grant Road and Falkland Road without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred forty-two square yards or there abouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 156, New No. 13664, Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. 6062, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D. Ward No. 4200–4201 and E. Ward No. 2519–2520, Street No. 1 and 437 and bounded as follows towards the East by the public passage called Arab Lane towards the West by the property of the Fire Temple belonging to Sorabji Hormusji Ranji towards the south by Grant Road and Falkland Road and towards the north by the property of Ratanji Maneckji Ratnagar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BABULNATH ROAD, GAMDEVI ESTATE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Mr. Ramnarayan Harnandrai, the transferee of the mortgage herein and on account and at the risk of Mr. Moongalal Naharmal Gondka, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated 14th January, 1922, the undermentioned on FRIDAY, the 17th day of November, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land (99 year's commencing from the 17th day of January, 1917) containing by area 1,201 square yards or thereabouts, situate on a plot No. 93 on the Gamdevi Estate of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement Trust of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by plot No. 92 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Govindji Jivandas and Gordhandas Jivanji, on the South-East by plot No. 91 of the said estate leased to Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, on the South-West by plot No. 94 of the said estate leased to Chhotalal Magandal Kothari and on the North-West by Babulnath Road and forming portion of land bearing New Survey No. 7306 together with the dwelling house thereon consisting of ground flor, two upper floors and two motor sheds and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 2649 (3), Street No. 81B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN PEARLS.

Under instructions from No. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 1448 of 1921 (Fatmabai vs. Ahmed Joosub), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m, (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

10 packets Australian Pearls "Kapan" about 100 tolas.
5 packets Australian Pearls "Mitho Chokho" about 40 tolas.
3 packets Australian Pearls "Mithi Kalki" about 25 tolas.
1 packet Australian Pearls "Mitho Halko" about 11 tolas.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

OF INTEREST TO STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND NATIVE STATES HAVING HARBOURS.

AUCTION SALE OF S. S. "DESHULPUR"

On MONDAY, the 6th November, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25, Medows Street Fort Bombay, by order of the mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of The Cutch Steam Navigation Company Limited.

The well-known steamer Deshulpur at present lying at Mazagaon Dock, Bombay.

DESCRIPTION—The Steamer was built at Renfrew by the wellknown firm of engineers Messrs. William Simons & Co., Ltd., only about three years back having a gross tonnage of 768 tons approximately. It has got two decks, two masts also steel frame-work and is fitted with Simon's engines and Babcock's boilers. Inspection of the steamer can be arranged on application to the Auctioneers. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE AT THE RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL PITTY MILLS, TARDEO, BOMBAY, ON SATURDAY THE 4TH NOVEMBER 1922, AT 4 P.P. (S.T.)

Auction Sale of 96 Bales Shirting Calender.
67 Bales Yarn of 10½ Count Black Tie and
50 Bales Yarn of 20½'s Count Byack Tie of Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 4th day of November, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, Tardeo, Bombay, under instructions from the Proprietor of Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi, cloth merchant at Bombay, Sholapur, Tadpatri, etc., the undermentioned goods:—

96 Bales of Shirting Cal. including:—
12 Bales of No. 92½.
5 Bales of No. 93½.
22 Bales of No. 13½.
3 Bales of No. 14½.
4 Bales of No. 136½.
19 Bales of No. 135½.
10 Bales of No. 140½.
16 Bales of No. 142½.
5 Bales of No. 146½.
67 Bales Yarn of 10½'s Count Black Tie.
50 Bales Yarn of 20½'s Count Black Tie.

Conditions of sale and the particulars of Cloth, etc., will be read at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER, 1922, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 4th day of November, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the "Retreat" near the Colaba Post Office and opposite the Colaba Church, Middle Colaba, very valuable teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, etc., (some pieces by John Roberts), comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble and plain topped tables, fancy teapoys, rich carpets, velvet and tapestry lined drawing room suites, carved blackwood sideboard, pier tables, upholstered Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, handsome hall cabinets rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, mirror and panel door almirahs, roll top office table, revolving book stands, Singer's sewing machine, etc etc.

The property of M. A. Hayeem, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Parsi Battalion

A set of 16 Picture Post Cards beautifully printed - - - -

Forms an excellent Pictorial Record of the Battalion's activities - - -
Useful as a Present or Souvenir - -

HAVE YOU OBTAINED YOUR SET?
Price As. 8 per set.
Now is the time. Get your set from
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
OR.
J. B. KARANI & SONS.
PARSI BAZAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LEDGERS . . .
JOURNALS . .
CASH BOOKS. .
SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS, Etc., Etc.
STRONG BINDING A SPECIALITY.
TRIALS SOLICITED.
Write Now—
TO THE MANAGER,
JOB DEPARTMENT,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR

New Improved Gillette Safety Razor is 75 per cent. more efficient than the old style Gillette. English price is 25 shillings. We are silling at Rs. 15 post free, with 12 Blades in a nickel case. Gillette Blades, Rs. 4 per dozen, post free.
S. PAUL & Co. (DEPT. B.C.)
4, Hospital St., Dharamtola, Calcutta.

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AMUSEMENTS.



FULL OF THRILLS.

"A woman in Grey," is the new fifteen episode serial starring Arline Pretty with Henry G. Sell which is being shown at the Globe Cinema every evening. It has more than usual amount of cerial thrills. Although each episode end is a fitting climax that will leave the audience in thrilling suspense, there is not one chapter of this stirring picture in which Miss Pretty or Mr. Sell is not called upon several times for one of those dangerous serial stunts which fans love.

GLOBE

CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD,

UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 P. M.

"A WOMAN IN GREY"

FIRST THREE EPISODES

I, House of Mystery. II. Dagger of Death. III. Trap of Steel

Charlie Chaplin in "Easy Money"



FULL OF MYSTERY.

The story of "The Woman in Grey" is swift moving and consistent, adhering closely to the original story by C. N. and A. M Williamson. The element of mystery predominates from the opening scenes, which describe the murder of Mrs. Haynes and the disappearance of the Amory fortune. The action follows swiftly from that point, centering about Ruth Hope, portrayed by charming Arline Pretty, who remains a woman of mystery until the last episode.

!! TO-NIGHT !!

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRA-ORDINARY

IMPERIAL

PRESENTS

TWO MYTHOLOGICAL DRAMAS PRODUCED BY

MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.

"BHISHMA & "PARIKHSHIT"

SEE—Tremendous sacrifices of BHISHMA for his father SHANTNU and his exploits to marry his brothers to the daughters of King of Kashi, also the Mahabharat War and the death of this great sage on the arrow-bed.

TIME & PRICE AS USUAL.

THIS WEEK

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS

the beautiful picturization of the life Story of the greatest Mahrastra Bhakta

SANT NAMDEV

PRODUCE by the famous

Hindoostan Cinema Film Co.

Possessed of a desire to realize the Highest, Namdeva renounced every thing and by his exceptional devotion he performed miracles that mortals cannot.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE IT.

Popular Prices.

Timings 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30.

On Holidays Extra at 3-30.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H.H. THE

MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA

Gandharva Natak Mandali

will stage at the

New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,

Friday 3rd November 1922 (2-30 p.m.) Noon
SWAYAMWAR

Saturday 4th November 1922 (8 p.m.) Night
MRICHHAKATIK

Sunday 5th November 1922 (2-30 p.m.) Noon
SAUBHADRA

TICKETS can be had at the New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road, Daily from 8 A. M. to 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. to 8 P. M. (S. T.)

Proprietor.—Gandharva Natak Mandali.

Under Public Patronage

Lalitkala Darsha Sangit Mandali

Founded by

Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE

will stage at the

"BOMBAY THEATRE" GRANT ROAD

on

Friday 3rd Nov. 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM

Saturday 4th Nov. 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI

Sunday 5th Nov. 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.

Proprietors.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-night at 9-30

A Special Song Recital

BY

MONS. KIRILOFF

And Classical and Poetic Dances by

Mdsle. Tushinska.

Plan at Messrs. S. Rose & Co., Ld.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.

DOROTHY DALTON

IN

"LOVE LETTERS"

Powerful Story of Love and Mystery.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

MARJORIE DAW

IN

"THE BUTTERFLY GIRL"

ALSO

"DAYS OF OLD"—Comic.

THE EMPRESS

NEXT SATURDAY

The World's Greatest thrill creator in a dramatic Story of New York's Harbour Life.

CHARLES HUTCHISON

THE Thrill-a-minute Stunt-King

in

"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"

A Pathe Serial

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

MADAN THEATRES' Own Production

"SATI"

OR

'DAKHSHA YAGNA'

A Story of the well-known Hindoo Mythology depicting the origin of the

MAHA KALI TEMPLE

OR

KALIGHAT

located on

The River Hooghly at Calcutta.

General Merchants,

Get your CASH MEMOS

PRINTED AT THE

Bombay Chronicle Press

Rates according to size required.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, Oct. 31st.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Faht.	...	29.862
Temperature of Air	degrees	84.5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	80.2
Dew Point	"	78.0
Relative humidity of Air		0.761
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky		8.8
cloudy—10)	"	92.9
Maximum temperature of Air	"	92.2
Minimum do do	"	80.6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NE,ENE,WNW,ESE,ENE.
Movement of Wind do	miles.	121

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
S.	4	m 10 47	26 8	4	4 42	18 6
		11 31a	26 9		4 48a	15 11
S.	5	m 11 21	26 9	5	m 5 19	18 4
					5 31a	15 8
M.	6	m 0 5	23 4	6	m 5 56	18 5
		11 54	26 4		5 54a	15 7
Tu.	7	m 0 40	28 4	7	m 6 31	18 7
		0 27a	26 5		6 38	15 9
W.	1	m 9 8	25 10	1	m 2 44	19 9
		9 47a	20 0		2 16a	17 8
Th.	[illegible]	m 8 48	26 2	[illegible]	m 3 26	19 2
		10 2a	16 10		3 40a	17 8
F.	[illegible]	m 10 18	25 6	[illegible]	m 4 41a	18 10
		10 57a	27 0		4	16 5

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, on Wednesday, the 1st November 1922, giving data for the proceeding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature was slightly higher than usual. Night temperature was also in excess over the whole division. The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is above the average at Mainpuri. Day temperature was in excess at Jhansi and Allahabad. Night temperature was nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and humidity is below normal. Day temperature was in excess in north Rajputana. Night temperature was higher than usual in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Skies are lightly clouded in Kathiawar and south Gujarat and remain clear elsewhere and the air is generally drier than usual. Temperature both by day and night was above the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature was in excess in western districts. Night temperature was in defect at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is generally in excess. Day temperature was above the average at Bombay. Night temperature was also slightly higher than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.31" of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Day temperature was in excess at Belgaum. Night temperature was above normal throughout.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in southeast Madras and local in south Hyderabad and south Malabar, Madras reporting 0.98" and Negapatam 0.62." Cloud has decreased in the Peninsula and skies are now generally moderately clouded there and in Kathiawar and south Gujarat, while they continue clear over the rest of the reporting area. Sea has become moderate on the South Coromandel coast. Temperature during day was above the average in the Central parts of the country and night temperature was also higher than usual in the Punjab and the Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad. Conditions still appear to be somewhat unsettled in the Arabian sea.

Forecast.—An increase of rain is likely in Madras. A few falls may occur in Mysore and Malabar.

Erratum.—Delete the sentence "Day temperature was in excess at Ratnagiri" in Konkan division in yesterday's report.

INDIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR THE 31ST OCTOBER 1922.

The unsettled conditions in the southeast of the Arabian sea are either disappearing or moving in some westerly direction. Rainfall has been local in the Konkan, Mysore south Madras, while a few falls have also occurred in Burma, the east of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair half an inch; Yamethin one and a half; Karwar, Mangalore three quarters; Tinnevelly, Madura, Madras a half; Ootacamund three-quarters, and Kodaikanal two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST OF OCT. 1922.

	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	85.2	71.8	61	—	0	—0.18
Do. 26th	85.5	72.0	84	—	0	0
Jask	92.2	76.2	70	—	0	—0.03
Muskat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	93.7	64.5	52	—	0	0
Rawalpindi	94.7	65.1	71	—	0	0
Lahore	89.8	63.1	78	—	0	0
Hissar	92.9	61.8	61	—	0	0
Ambala	87.9	60.4	8	—	0	+0.02
Delhi	91.2	—	74	—	0	—0.61
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92.5	64.2	55	—	—	—0.01
Mainpuri	91.7	62.2	78	—	0	—0.02
Jhansi	94.4	60.1	48	—	0	—0 01
Cawnpore	87.2	60.5	75	—	0	—0 02
Allahabad	91.0	69 9	71	—	0	—0 01
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	92.2	69.8	42	—	0	0
Karachi	90.8	72.6	66	—	0	0
Ajmer	91.5	58.4	51	—	0	—0 01
Jaipur	93.4	66.6	36	—	0	—0 01
Kotah	94.0	62.6	43	—	0	0
Mount Abu	79.4	62.4	29	—	0	0
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.4	63 7	45	—	0	0
Dwarka	94.8	78.8	66	—	0	0
Veraval	98.2	18.6	56	—	0	0
Rajkot	98.7	64.6	88	—	0	0
Bhavnagar Para	96.2	—	44	—	0	0
Surat	96.6	71.6	48	—	0	0
Ahmedabad	98.8	64.2	68	—	0	0
Deesa	99.0	62.1	44	—	0	0
Neemuch	90.9	66.9	23	—	0	0
Indore	89.8	[illegible]	38	—	0	—0.01
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.8	56.2	62	—	0	—0.01
Saugor	90 2	68.6	26	—	0	0
Hoshangabad	90.9	57.6	66	—	0	+0.01
Khandwa	14.0	66.5	50	—	0	—0 01
Akola	94.4	68.6	34	—	0	—0.01
Amraoti	96.6	61.5	31	—	0	—0.01
Nagpur	90.6	68.8	64	—	0	+0.02
Chanda	90.1	7.8	69	—	0	—0.05
Raipur	87 2	60.6	54	—	0	+0.06
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.0	78.4	86	—	0	+0 03
Ratnagiri	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marmugao	86.6	77.1	92	—	0	—0.11
Karwar	85.9	76.2	63	—	0	—0.15
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92 2	64.0	38	—	0	—0 02
Ahmednagar	85.7	69.0	61	—	0	—0 94
Poona	86 9	69.4	76	0.04	0.04	—0 62
Sholapur	82.7	70 6	64	—	0	—0.07
Bijapur	89.7	71.2	72	—	0	—0.29
Belgaum	87.9	66.2	75	—	0	—0.12
Aurangabad	91.6	66.2	36	—	0	+0.03
Nizamabad (Indur)	88.1	64.7	70	—	0	—0.26
Hyderabad	86.8	70.7	88	0.31	0.31	—0.20
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.9	75.4	84	0.03	0.02	+0 17
Calicut	85.8	75.8	89	..	0	+0.27
Cochin	86.6	74.6	85	0.24	0.24	—0.07
Colombo	85.0	73.6	86	0 03	0.03	—0.61
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.1	75.2	78	—	0	—0 68
Bellary	91.1	71.2	66	—	0	—0 18
Cuddapah	81.6	73 0	97	..	0	—0 10
Madras	86.9	73 3	93	0.98	0.98	—0 39
Bangalore	81 7	64.9	86	—	0	—0 17
Coimbatore	87 7	72.3	72	—	0	—0 13
Trichinopoly	87 7	74.5	89	0.24	0.24	+0 04
Negapatam	84 7	73.1	90	0.62	0 62	—0 16

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH SENATE.

The fresh elections to the Senate of the Gujarat Vidyapith will be held by the middle of November 1922 according to the following rules which were recently adopted. Persons desiring to register themselves as voters should apply without delay to the Registrar, Gujarat Vidyapith.

The Senate will consist of 50 elected members and the Chancellor and the vice-Chancellor will be ex-officio members of the Senate. The strength of the Senate will thus not exceed 52.

The 50 members will be elected as follows:—

13 by Registered Graduates, 10 by Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, 10 by Principals and Professors of the affiliated colleges, 5 by Donors 3 by Head-masters of VinayaMandirs (highschools) and Inspectors of schools. 2 by Teachers working in secondary schools with a five years' experience in the line. 1 by Teachers working in Kumar Mandirs (primary schools) with a five years' experience in the line 1. by Teachers working in special schools, 5 to be co-opted.

The Chancellor and the vice-Chancellor will be lected every year from within or without the Senate.

A graduate of Gujarat Vidyapith can get his name registered as a voter in the graduates' electorate without payment of any fees for the first five years.

A graduate of any other university accepting the aims and objects of the Vidyapith and sympathising with its working can be enrolled as a voter on payment of a lump sum of Rs. 25 or on promise to pay Rs. 5 annually, provided he does not actively participate in the working of any Government university.

B.S.A BICYCLES



WHEN cycling with friends your pleasure is either made or marred by the efficiency of the machine you ride. A reliable, easy running B.S.A. Bicycle gives the maximum riding pleasure at all times because of its unsurpassed high quality. B.S.A. Bicycles have a great reputation to maintain and only the best materials and workmanship and the most up-to-date machinery and manufacturing methods make this possible.

WRITE FOR THE B.S.A. LIST

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58, Tamarind Lane,
BOMBAY.

'Mellin's' has suited her admirably

in the trying Indian Climate.



So the mother of this happy little one-year old girl writes from 'The Croft,' Lahore. Mellin's Food is admirable and successful for children of all ages, because when prepared as directed, it provides the proper substitute for mother's milk in the tropics.

Mellin's Food

IS UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Every mother should read "The Care of Infants in India," sent FREE by—
LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.

Horlick's Malted Milk



For Office Workers

and indoor workers generally, HORLICK'S MALTED MILK is a boon. By helping nature to tone up the whole system, as it so thoroughly does, Horlick's helps to bring a clear mind on business detail—an essential thing in these competitive times.

Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes.

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SCENT OF ARABY

An Inspiration in Perfume.



EXHALING all the spirit of Eastern luxury and splendour, Shem-el-Nessim, the Scent of Araby, is fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering.

A perfect harmony of fragrance can be obtained by the use of Shem-el-Nessim, because it has been combined with a full range of toilet accessories, each article perfect in its own sphere and all possessing the delightful fragrance of the original scent.

Shem-el-Nessim is supplied as Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Face Powder, Dentifrice, Bath Crystals, Soap, Brilliantine, Toilet Cream, Sachet, and Cachous.

Of all Chemists and Baz...

Beware of worthless imitations; insist on having the original made by

J. Grossmith & Son Ld.,

Distillers of Perfumes.

Newgate Street, London, E.C.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

(Reuter's Telegrams)

New York, Oct. 31st.

to-days Prices.

Futures at New York, — Dec. — 24—19; Jan. — 23—94; Mar. — 24—00; May. — 23—90

Liverpool, Oct. 31st.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool — Jan. — 13+70; Mar. — 13+49; May — 13+31; July — 13+10

London, Oct. 31st.

Telegraphic Transfers — 1/3 23/32 Steady.
Bar Gold — £ 4/12/6 Firm,
Bar Silver Spot — 33 15/16 Quiet,

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 30th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
,, Sales of East Indian	—
,, Import	250
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	—

New York Tone :—

Advanced in favourable Cables and particulars on covering,

Mid, Americans	—
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot	14 61
New York, 11 a.m. fair demand, Sakels	17 75
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Jan.	24+23
Mar.	24 33
May.	24+23
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.	23 88
Mar.	23 87

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 30th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	42,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	—
,, ,, to Continent	18,000
Futures at New York Dec.	24—20
,, ,, ,, Jan.	23—93
,, ,, ,, March	24—01
,, ,, ,, May	23—94
Spot Cotton at New York	24—30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23—02
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	23—62
,, ,, ,, March	23—62
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	10 3/4
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 1/4
Do. Foreign	67 1/4

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 30th

M. G. Bengal	Good	8 15
,, ,,	Fully Good	8 55
,, ,,	Fine	8 95
,, ,,	No. 1 Oomra, Good	10 20
,, ,,	Fully Good	10 60
,, ,,	Fine	11 00
M. G. Broach	Good	11 45
,, ,,	Fully Good	11 85
,, ,,	Fine	12 25
M. G. Scinde	Good	8 05
,, ,,	Fully Good	8 45
,, ,,	Fine	8 85

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 30th.

Months.	To-day's price
Oct.	16—75
Nov.	16—85
Dec.	17—00
Jan.	17—15
February	17—30
March	17—45
April	17—55
May	17—70
June	17—80
July	17—90

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 30th.

Months	To-day's price.
Oct.	14+37
November	14 03
December	13+93
January	13+39
February	13+68
March	13+58
April	13+49
May	13 41
June	13+30
July	13+20
August	13+02
September	12+77

Tone :—Steady.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 30th.

Rentes 3 per cent.	58 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	34 1 16
,, ,, 2 months hence	33 13/16
Tone of Silver—Very Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate per cent. since 7th July 1922.	3
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
,, 7 day market loans	1 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 30th,

WHEAT,

Rosario Santa fe—63 lbs Dec.-Jan. sellers	51/6
Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs. Oct.-Nov Paid	59
Australian Jan:-Feb Buyers	51
Karachi Barley Oct.-Nov. Sellers	33/9
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F.	55

Tone Wheat :—Firm.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 17 3/4
Hongkong"	117 1/2
National"	
P. and O." Banking Corporation	
Eastern Bank	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore [illegible]
Oct.-Nov. Sellers Qu[illegible]
RAPESEED [illegible]

COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Sellers 8 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED:—Sept.-Oct. Paid — £ 18 1/8

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£ 65
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 62 1/8
Copper Braziers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	8 1/8
Hard Spelter	28 1/2
7 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 111 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	16 3/8

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90	£ 85 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 85 1/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 98 9/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	£ 57 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	61 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	55

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec.-Jan.	13 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	12 1/8
Tone :—Firmer,	
Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay	17/6

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec, Nominal	—
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct. Dec. Nominal	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Oct.-Dec, Nominal	20/5 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Oct.-Dec, Nominal	20/5 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

1st November 1922.

To-day Reuter reported one point higher in New York futures and 9 points lower in Liverpool. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for fully good M. G. Broach April May at Rs. 465 and touching Rs. 465-8-0 declined to Rs. 460-8-0 on selling by offices and Japanese Houses as well as Marwari jobbers, the rate at 4 p. m. ruled Rs. 461. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 462 At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 460 and closed at Rs. 460. Fine M. G. Oomra December January opened at Rs. 410-8-0 and advanced to Rs. 411.8-0 on buying by a Japan House. From this level the prices eased to Rs. 407 on offices selling the same being the rate at 4 p. m. while Oomra March opened at Rs. 414-8-0 and going up by a rupee, eased to Rs. 409-8-0 in sympathy with the decline in Oomra December January. F. G. M. G. Bengal December January was Rs. 336 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday on account of Hindu Holiday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Nov. 1st.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	Apl./May.		460
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		336
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.		406 1/2
Fine Oomera	March.		411

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 1st.

		Rs
F. G Broach	April-May	462
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	332
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.	407
,,	March	410

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 1st,

Description, Super-fine	F Good	Good	Fine		
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	350	335	325	—	
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	400	385	370	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	430	415	400	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	415	400	385	—	—
M. G. Broach	—	440	430	420	—
M. G. Southerns	—	500	490	480	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 31st Oct. 1922.

Cotton	1527 Rs.
Wheat	9484 Cwts.
Linseed	6522 ,,
Rape, etc.	625 ,,
Gingellyseed	1127 ,,
Poppyseed	1385 ,,
Groundnuts	2480 ,,
Castorseed	2120 ,,
Rice	9482 ,,
Myrabolams	1738 ,,
Cottonseed	8665 ,,
Mowraseed	853 ,,
Grain	2555 ,,
Juwar	3086 ,,
Masar	166 ,,
Barley	1111 ,,
Bajry	1710 ,,
Gasi	73 Tons.
2 day's Total	

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Liverpool due to open to-day 5 to 4 up.

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool, dated the 31st Ult.

"Scattered buying, long liquidation, Manchester reports read better. New York, continued long liquidation and Southern selling absorbed by trade and Commission house buying."

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 1st.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-3-5/8
Bank Demand	1-3-21/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-3-27/32
Fee Demand	407
American Dollars	347
Honkong Dollars	192
Shanghai	259
Japan	165 1/
Singapore	189 1/

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26-11-6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 26-11-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 26-12-6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 88-13-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 88-13-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 88-11-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate:—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 19/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 5/8.
On London:—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 5/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 21/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 27/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/3 11/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/3 23/32.
Tone of Exchange:—
Quite—Steady Market.
On Paris:
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 408.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 423.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 418.
On Japan:
Bank's selling T T Rs. 166.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 161.
On Hongkong:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 192.
On Shanghai:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 259.
On Singapore:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 186½.
On New York:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 347.
London Gold ready—sh. 92-6.
London Silver ready—d. 33-15.
London Silver forward—d. 33-11.
Tone of silver—Sellers, India bought, China and America sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange:—Dolls. 4.45-5/8.
French Exchange:—Frcs. 63.40.
Swiss Exchange:—Frcs. 24.70.
Belgium Exchange:—Frcs. 68.40.
Italian Exchange:—Liras. 109.00.
German Exchange:—Mrks. 20.000.
Prague Exchange:—Krons. 142.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 58-8.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 83-4.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 78
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1923 Rs. 100/8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100-12.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932, Rs. 100-12.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103/12.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1920 to 49, Rs. 95
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.

The Share Market is closed to-day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

Cotton shares show a slightly easier market, and jutes in the absence of any outside buying and a quieter hessian market ruled quiet. In coals, there were some buying orders for Burrakurs at Rs. 30, while in the miscellaneous section, the British India Corporation were somewhat quieter. There were more sellers than buyers for tea shares. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—5 per cent war loan (1929-47) 83-4 s. 1., 6 per cent Bonds (1927) 100-9, 6 per cent bonds (1930) 100-14 s. 1.

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpur Cotton 378, Dunbar 290, Kesoram 10-4, Mohini Mills 4-13.

Jute:—Anglo-India 335, Barnagore 99, Benjamin 5-8, discount, Birla 4-14 Century 10-14, Cheviot 165, Clive 29-12, Craig 7-12, Dalhousie 305 s. 1., Howrah 40-6 x. d., Lothian 280, Nadia 50-12, Northbrook 53, Standard 320 s. 1., Waverley 10-4.

Coal:—Burrakur 32-4, Bengal 845, Caledonian 14-12, Talcher 8-14.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cement 4-2, Hooghly Docking and Engineering 109 x. d., Thornycrofts 2-12, Hooghly Flour 40-8, British India Corporation (ord) 9-4 and (def) 18-12, British India Tobacco 1-10, Firpo Ltd. 13-8, Indian Wood Products 6-4, Madan Theatres 6-1, Hahapiet Jute Pressing 2-2.

Tea:—Amluckie 71, Bishnauth 17-8, Coolickoosie 125, Dessai and Parbutti's 225, Deolahat 30-8, Durung 44, East India 81, Gohpur 9-4, Namburnadi 11-4, Godlabari 24, Sapoi 16-4, Teen Ali 12-13, Teesta Valley 212, Tumsong 16-8.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and twenty-one thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three and eleven sixteenth pence.

Closing telegraphic transfer is three and twenty-one thirty-two pence and demand 1s. three and eleven sixteenthe pence.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The panic which recently seized the commercial interests of Bombay due to frenzied speculation in the cotton and share bazars of the city is now all but over. The impending crisis was averted thanks to the timely co-operation of a leading and highly respected Mahomedan firm of mill-owners who financed on a considerable scale the involved parties and relieved the tension. Had it not been for this timely relief, the result would have been a serious disaster for all the city.

The experience of the last few months or rather years inculcates, so far as the Stock Exchange is concerned, a lesson which if properly handled, would prevent frequent repetitions of the recent financial contretemps and what is more to the point, when one occurs, it would stop a preventible crisis from developing itself into a grim reality.

It is vain to look for means to abolish speculation as such from the Stock Exchange as it is to abolish it from any commercial market by legislation or other measures. The speculative habit is deeply ingrained in human nature; and men will always look for the oyal road to money-making. It is, therefore, doubtful, if by whatever improvements we can effect in the constitution of our Share Bazar or its business regulations we would be able to give to the investing public complete immunity against the operations of speculators. There can, however, be no gainsaying the fact that both the constitution and the methods of our Share Bazar are of a primitive character, and call for drastic improvements. The matter is already on the anvil of the Bombay Legislative Council; but shall we seek Government intervention in everything that affects our interests? The commercial public never relishes State interferences; and it is a pity that by its obduracy and non-chalance, our Stock Exchange which has managed its own affairs for over half a century, has suffered matters to reach a climax at which it has been thought necessary by some to ask for Government investigation in its constitution and business routine. It is therefore peremptory in its own personal interests that the Share Bazar revised its constitution and thus made Government interference nugatory. Its members would, otherwise, some day find not only their independence gone, but their business greatly curtailed, per chance. It is absolutely necessary that their Board be reconstituted and room should be made for those who won great stakes in the financial and industrial interests of the city.

Every time that a crisis is impending, as it did last month, the Bazar cannot count upon speculating Syndicates to get timely financial succour as was the case recently which saved Bombay, last month, from a very serious and sure disaster. The representation on the Board of the prominent among mill-owners and financial interests of the town would stand the Bazar and the public in good stead whenever a crisis is impending. As it is, there is no check against vagaries in the latitude with which interested members thereof, make the law and break it. Unfortunately factions and recriminations have been the order of the day, and altogether the Bazar presents the appearance of a house divided against itself. It is high time that the members in their own personal and collected interests rouse themselves betimes from their lethargy and like true businessmen that they are, put their heads together and devise means to place the Bazar on upto-date lines. It must be remembered that they cannot go the whole hog, all at once. No men from outside, prominent in business and trade, would consent to waste their time in the deliberations of the Bazar if they are constituted merely as an advisory Board. If we must seek cooperation of big financiers and businessmen they must be enough and effective representation and executive powers at which they can effectually assert their voice and power. If our brokers do not prepare themselves to do this, Government would step in as surely as night follows the day.—Yours, etc.

A SHARE-HOLDER.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

INCOME-TAX.

A POINT OF LAW.

Madras, Oct. 31.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wallace have just disposed of an income-tax appeal, the issue involved being whether an assessee could be taxed by the income-tax authorities in India on an income which accrued out of the limits of British India. The particulars of the case case briefly that Messrs. Mlumenthal of Paris have a branch in Madras called the Madras Export Co. The Paris firm as commission agents buy dry and tanned skins at quoted prices through the Madras Export Co. and sell them against orders placed in Paris by the firm's constituents in Europe and America and get commission of five per cent on tanned skins and three per cent on dry skins. The Paris firm remit no part of their profits to Madras. The income tax authorities assessed the Madras Export Co. as representing the Paris Firm at two and a half per cent on the invoice value of the tanned skins and one and a half per cent on dry skins. The Madras firm appealed to the Board of Revenue against the assessment, pointing out that the commission earned had been on contracts outside British India and the commission accrued to and was received by the Paris firm. The Board, however, dismissed the appeal, and thereupon the Madras firm asked for a reference to the High Court to which Board of Revenue agreed. Their lordships delivered separate but concurring judgments in favour of the Madras Export Co. holding that an assessee could not be taxed on an income which arose entirely out of the limits of British India. Their lordships also held that if the intention of the Act were to tax the assessee as in the present case there would have been more clear and express provisions in the Act.

HINDU MARRIAGE REFORM.

The adjourned discussion on "Marriage and Sacrament" was resumed at the Conversational meeting of the members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood on Sunday last. The findings of the sub-committee appointed at the previous meeting to examine the draft proposals for carrying out marriage reforms were presented to the meeting. The committee was of opinion that the activities relating to the carrying out of marriage reform should for the present be carried on by the formation of a new Association, to be called "The Hindu Marriage Reforms' Association."

After discussion, the meeting unanimously resolved that a separate Association should be formed.

Mr. S. Sadanand was appointed Provisional Secretary of the Association. Several members joined the Association at the conclusion of the meeting. Persons, who are in sympathy with the objects of the Association are requested to write to the Provisional Secretary, the Hindu Marriage Reforms, Association, care of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Settlement House, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee has decided to hold a District Conference at Ghatkopar after the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. Preparations for the Conference are in hand. A Reception Committee has been formed. Any Congress members in the Bonmay Suburban District, may join the Receptoin Committee. A Spinning competition, as well as exhibition of pure Khadar will mostly be held at the time of the Conference.

ROUND THE WORLD TOUR.

Mr. J. E. Beared, Manager, the American Express Co. Inc., Bombay, announces that their New York Office has chartered the recently constructed liner "Laconia" which is the newest of the "Cunard" fleet and was lached in the early part of this year.

The boat will leave New York on November 25th., on her 30,000 mile voyage taking approximately 130 days, with 600 to urists on board. The itinerary includes all the countries of interest and arrangements are being made in many of them for inland excursions. The party will arrive at Calcutta on the 7th February, and arrangements have been made there for trips to Darjeeling and by special trains across India to Bombay stopping at Delhi and Agra. The steamer departs from Bombay on 24th February for Egypt and the Mediterranean.

UMBARGAON TALUKA LOCAL BOARD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the Umbergaon Taluka (Thana District) the Local Board elections are over. Among the elected members there are four Hindus and two Parsees. The Mohamadan community, being poor, has not many persons on the voters' list and so in open competition it is not possible for a Mohamadan gentleman to get elected. The only chance of a Mohamadan getting in is by nomination. Upto now no Mohamadan has ever been nominated. To get the minority of the Mohmadans represented we trust the collector will nominate at least one Mohamadan genltleman to the Board. The new L. B. Act contemplates giving special representation to the Mohamadans and in fairness to the poor but important community I hope that my suggestion will receive due consideration.

Yours, etc.

FAIRPLAY.

Umbargaon.

KHADDAR KHADDAR

pure hand spun khaddar dhoties and saries with beautiful hand woven borders and hand printings in various fast colours,

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JAGGAYYAPIT (KISTNA DIS.)





PANDHARPUR ORPHANAGE AND FOUNDLING ASYLUM.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The Pandharpur Orphanage and Foundling Asylum are two old institutions, well known to the public. The present number of inmates for whose feeding and upbringing the institutions are responsible is 75 infants under one year and 45 over that age. For a number of years the foundlings were fed on fresh cow's milk. The experiment of feeding them direct from the goat was also tried. But both these methods, in spite of the best care taken, did not prove quite satisfactory. For the last two years the infants are being brought up entirely on Glaxo and this has yielded excellent results. Glaxo, however, is much more costly than Cow's milk and the institutions have to spend rupees 400/- per month, on it, alone. The Orphange and Asylum are both dependent on public charity for their maintenance and the charitable public of Bombay has nobly supported them so long. The needs of the institutions are growing and funds are urgently needed now. The Committee of the Orphanage and Asylum most humbly appeals to the public of Bombay to assist them. The institutions also require warm and cotton clothing for the inmates. The Committee appeals for that also. Help in kind, as cloth, grain, ghee etc and money, however small, will be most gratefully accepted and acknowledged by the undersigned. The need of the institutions is acute and urgent, and this appeal, it is hoped, will be promptly and liberally responded to. All help should be sent and communications addressed to Mr. D. G. Vaidya, Hon. Treasurer, Pandharpur Orphanage and Foundling Asylum, C/o The Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, Bombay.

SHRI KRISHANA AYURVÉDA VIDYALAYA.

The above Vidyalaya has been started since last year and has been conducted charitably. It has also conducted a charitable dispensary for the benefit of poor patients. The Principal wants to lay it on a solid basis and thus turn it into an Ayurvedic College. He further wishes to open eight more charitable dispensaries (where cases of fever only will be treated) in Bombay proper and suburbs. To achieve its aim the Vidyalaya must needs beg for financial help from the public. The Principal has full confidence that donors and sympathisers will come forward to contribute their mite.

"INDIAN ART IN LONDON."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sirs,—Under the caption Indian Art in England you published in your issue of the 30th October a small news item catered by the Reuters Agency, the first sentence of which began with the name of one "Minkeldey" a "Student member of the faculty of arts."

We believe, it is a mistake of the Renters' Agency done inadvertently while editing the telegram or it might be a case of "telegraphic mutilation" of alphabets for which the news organisations as well as the papers often suffer.

However, we hasten to make a correction in the name of the student who is exhibiting his works in London. It does our heart good to be able to announce and we hope the numerous readers of your esteemed daily will also be pleased to learn that "Minkeldey" is not the student member of the faculty of arts in London who is exhibiting his original drawings of the portraits of the mural decorations of the Ancient Buddhist caves in Bengal. He is Mr. Mukul Chandra Dey, formerly a student of Rabindranath's Shantiniketan, Bolpore and a favourite pupil of Abanindra Nath the founder of the school of the movement of Indian Art in Bengal. Mr. Mukul Dey travelled in Europe, America and Japan with his beloved "Gurudev" Rabindranath and was a member of the teaching staff of the art section of the "Shantineketan" and is now again in London to exhibit the skill of his brush in Indian Art. Mr. Dey had already made his mark in the field of art by the publication of his "twelve celebrities of Bengal," the skill of which in pencil-drawing was highly spoken of by Sir John G. Woodroffe, Ex-Justice of the Calcutta High Court and other distinguished persons and the Press of Calcutta.—

Yours etc.,

K. C. ROY.
P. N. GUHA.

"Bombay View"
Oct. 31.

A Lucknow message of November 1, says nine Nainital volunteers have been arrested near Dehra Cantonments, the reason for which is not known.—(A. P.).

The Delhi Provincial Khilafat Committee has prepared a dummy aeroplane 22 feet long for the purpose of demonstration on the Ali Brothers' Day for collecting money for Angora Aeroplane Fund.—(A. P.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

FRIDAY, November 3.

S.S. "Morea" with the mails of the 19th instant expected to arrive at 7 a. m.

Bara Wafat: Bank Holiday.

SATURDAY, November 4.

Bombay Gymkhana Sports, 3-30 p.m.

S. S. "Kashmir" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, November 5.

Miss Bhikhaiji Palamkote's Concert in aid of Dr. Masina's Hospital Fund, 5-30 p.m., Town Hall.

Bombay Gymkhana Sports, 3-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	17 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 45
Inter & Ord. Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	2? 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 15

B. B. & C. I. (COLABA.)

	Arr. H. M	Dep H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Boat Passenger	21 40	7 5

BAND AT P. V. M. GYMKHANA.

The band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly Regt. A. F. I will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana to-day (Thursday) commencing at 6-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibr, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karva" will be closed at the General Post Office at noon to-day (Thursday).

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

O. S. K. Steamer "Indo Maru" from Japan via ports to Bombay has left Singapore on the 31st October and is due here on the 13th instant.

BANDRA URUS.

The "Urus" of Hajar Pir Maulana Sheb at Bandra will be held near the "Kasai" Masjid, at Bandra from the 5th inst to the 12th.

GUJARAT MAHAVIDYALAYA.

The Gujarat Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedabad reopens for the second term on Monday, the 6th inst. at 11 a.m.

GIRGAUM D. C. C.

Nominations are hereby invited for the election of Delegates to the ensuing Gaya Congress from the Girgaum Ward. Nominations duly proposed and seconded will be received at the office of the Committee from 2 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) daily up to the 10th inst.

RED CROSS FUND.

Mile of Rupees 1500 ft.

The following have kindly taken out Exemption Passes (value Rs. 30 each).

G. Wesche-Dart, Esq., Victor Rosenthal, Esq.

Donations have been received from the following:—Jalgaon District Rs. 5450; H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi Rs. 5,000; H H the Mir of Khairpur Rs. 2000; H H the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan Rs. 1500; Sir Hormusji Adenwala Rs. 1000; H H the Raja Saheb of Akalkot Rs. 500; H H the Raja of Sunth Rs. 300; Kaira District Rs. 282. H H the Raja of Chota Udaipur Rs. 250; Ramanlal Keshavlal, Esq., Rs. 250; Messrs. Motilal Hirabhai and Sons Rs. 250 Messrs William Jacks and Co., Rs. 150; Cowasji Dhanibhoy Dhanbooa, Esq. Rs. 150; H S Dubash, Esq., Rs. 101; H H the Nawab of Sachin Rs. 100; H H the Maharaja of Danta Rs. 100; F E Dinshaw Esq., Rs. 100; Dr. D Pavson Rs. 00 Bayabali Mahomed, Esq. Rs. 100; B P Patel Esq. Rs. 70, through Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad Rs. 50.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

Health of Bombay during the week ending 28th October:—

The total mortality 738 was 8 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 31.96. These figures compare favourably with those for the corresponding week of 1921 when the mortality was 874 and death-rate 47.42, and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1917-1921) when the average mortality was 976 and death rate 51.81.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 4 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory System 244 as against nil and 254 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 173 were among infants under one year of age; 27 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the city.

Cholera and small-pox were absent during the week.

Plague caused 3 attacks (including 1 imported case) and 3 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 433 and compares favourably with that of the 43rd week of the last year when the number was 429 and with the quinquennial average for the correspondnig weeks in the five years (1917-21) namely 430.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

BOMBAY BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p. m. (S. T.) at the offices of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Chartered Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association a public lantern lecture will be delivered on "Portuguese Church Architecture in Goa" by the Rev. Father Hull, S. J. to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p. m. at the Architectural Rooms of the Sir J. J. School of Art, near Crawford Market. Mr. Claude Bately, A.R.I.B.A. will preside. The lecture is open to the public and admission is free.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

A meeting of the workmen of the Parel Mills will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p. m. in the compound of the Mills, when Mr. N. D. Kadam, Inspector Cooperative Credit Societies of the Currimbhy Ebrahim Group of Mills will speak on "Workmen's Economic improvement." Mr. Currimbhoy Ashrani, the manager of the mills, will preside.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

JAYANTI OF SRI PHEROZESHAW MEHTA.

Under the joint auspices of the Young Men's Parsee Association and the Zoroastrian Brotherhood, a public meeting will be held on Sunday next (the 5th instant,) at 5-30 p. m. at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, to celebrate the "Jeyanti" of the late Sir Phirozeshaw Mehta.

Sir N. G. Chandravarker, Sir Goculdas K. Parekh, Mr. Mahomedally Jinnah, Mr. H.P. Mody and other prominent speakers will address the meeting, and Sir Dinshaw Watcha will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society a lecture meeting will be held on Sunday next (the 5th instant) at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) in the Society's Lecture Hall. Student's Literary and Scientific Society's School for Girls, Shunker Shet's Wada, Girgaum Road, when Mr. Yeshwant A. Pitale will deliver a lecture on "Maharatta Poets and their Poetry in Marathi," when Mr. Ganesh S. Kale will preside.

NAYAR SAMAJ, BOMBAY.

An ordinary General Meeting of the Nayar Samaj, Bombay, will be held in the Vanitha Visram Hall, Sandhurst Road on Sunday (the 5th instant, at 5-30 p. m. All members are requested to attend.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held on Wednesday, Dr. M. C. Javle presiding. Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner dated the 27th October 1922.

"I have the honour to say that the Health Department have at present six motor ambulances for the removal of infectious diseases cases to hospital, the existing horse ambulances still being used for hearses and leper vans. It was decided some time back to replace horse ambulances and hearses of the Health Department by motor traction, and accordingly a sum of Rs. 2,28,000 was set aside for the purchase during the year 1922-23 out of the amount of Rs. 5,55,000 sanctioned by Corporation Resolution No. 806 of 27th April 1922 for the purchase of plant and machinery. I propose for the present to purchase three Ford Motor Chassis at a cost of Rs. 3,240 each from the Ford Motor Car Company. Bodies of the shape and size required will be built in the Municipal Workshops at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,695 by utilizing the old bodies of the two horse drawn ambulance and by constructing a new body for the third one. I request the sanction of the Standing Committee, under Section 72 (3) of the Municipal Act, to the invitation of tenders being dispensed with, as the Ford Motor Car Company are the Bombay Agents of the Ford Company. The total cost of the purchase including the cost of making bodies in the Municipal Workshops will amount to Rs. 12,8000 which will be met from the advance sanctioned for the purchase of plant and machinery during 1922-23."

The Committee approved of the letter of the Commissioner.

The Committee, then, gave consideration to the following letter from the Commissioner dated the 25th October 1922.

"I have the honour to state that owing to the serious increase in the prevalence of Malaria, the permanent Malaria staff was found quite inadequate to cope with the work necessary to combat the disease. I have therefore sanctioned the employment of 10 Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 40 plus 10 E. A. and 20 coolies on Rs. 18 plus 5 E. A. per month from 1st March to 31st October 1922 and it will be necessary to continue the services of these men to the end of the current year. In consequence of the entertainment of this staff and the other measures taken for dealing with the disease, the provision made in the current year's Budget will be found insufficient and I therefore request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 13,260 from the Surplus Cash Balance being made to supplement the existing provision.

Dr. Poonsey Mursheri said that there were was the result of sanctioning the grant every year.

Dr. Poonsey Maisheri said that what was the result of sanctioning the grant every year. There were practically very few wells and tanks in the city and in spite of that malaria prevailed everywhere in Bombay. He did not know what special work the new staff was going to do.

The Commissioner said that the staff was appointed with a view to educate the people with regard to the means to be adopted for the prevention of malaria. Some people were re-opening the wells which were once closed and therefore the new staff would supervise that work.

Dr. Nariman said that in spite of the well in his house being closed by the Municipality he and his servants suffered from Malaria.

The Commissioner said that unless the water supply was made free in the city Malaria would not be eradicated.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

MR. BAPTISTA'S CANDIDATURE.

At a meeting of the tenants held on Tuesday near Jacob Circle, Mr. Joseph Baptista was one of those chosen by the tenants of the B. Ward to stand as a candidate at the forthcoming Municipal elections.

MR. KANJI KURAMSEY'S CANDIDATURE.

A letter signed by some firms, having their offices in the B. Ward, commends the candidature of Mr. Kanji Kuramsey from that ward, and says that Mr. Kanji has worked selflessly and in obedience to Mahatma Gandhiji's wish, and has been running a School at Mandvi on national lines.

"A" WARD ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You published to-day a joint manifesto for eleven candidates for the 12 seats in "A" (Fort) Ward and my name appears as one of the signatories.

I wish to state, Sir, that the first time I saw that joint manifesto was in your paper and further that I did not sign it.

I have no objection to the first eight names but flatly decline to be bracketed with Non-Cooperators.

I have been urged to stand as a candidate and, as no other European has declared himself, I will do so.—Yours, etc.,

H. J. DAVIS.

Oct. 31.

A party of Tibetan officers has passed through Kalimpong on the way to India to receive instruction in artillery training in India.

As the result of a rockburst in the Nundydroog Mine on Oct. 29th, three men were killed and five injured.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A DRIVER WARNED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Bench of Messrs. S. Warden and Samaldas Parbhoodas Honorary Magistrates, Sergeant Longman charged Rupsingh Bhayia, driver of a private carriage, with disobeying his lawful orders at Cuffe Parade, Colaba on the 15th ultimo at 6-30 p. m.

After hearing the prosecution and the defence story, their Worships held that the whole incident was one, and refused to consider the two occasions when the accused was warned to move out which orders be promptly obeyed as separable from the last one. They observed that the police officer would have been well advised if he had not believed in the manner he did and said that the ends of justice would be met by discharging the accused after giving him a warning to be careful in future.

MR. ATHAVLE AND THE BAR.

RELATIONS RESUMED.

In connection with the alleged insult to Mr. Chimanlal D. Shah, one of the junior members of the Bombay Police Court Bar Association, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar.-at-Law, who was present in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in a case yesterday interviewed some of the members of the Bar and expressed his sympathy with them and thought it desirable to interview Mr. B. N. Athavle, Third Presidency Magistrate, on their behalf. After Mr. Jinnah had seen the Magistrate, Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar.-at-Law, a senior member of the Police Court Bar, was sent for by Mr. Athavle to his chamber. As a result of the interview, Mr. Saher addressed Mr. Athavle on the latter taking his seat on the bench as follows:—

"I am glad for the interview I had with your Worship and having seen in the papers the explanation which you gave yesterday in Court. We are satisfied that you did not intend any insult to Mr. Shah or to the Bar and we now wish that harmonious relations between us will continue as before."

MAGISTRATE'S REPLY.

After this the Magistrate expressed himself as under:—"I never intended to be discourteous to Mr. Shah much less to the Bar and I am very glad that you have understood my position in the matter and I have no hesitation in telling you that I wish to maintain the relations between the Bench and the Bar most harmoniously and cordially. This incident is now closed."

A representative of the "Chronicle" interviewed some of the members of the Police Court Bar who expressed their satisfaction at the explanation of Mr. Athavle. A meeting of the Committee of the Bar Association was held yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court when the further explanation of Mr. Athavle was discussed.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is best to try and understand those, who are most opposed to us. My friend, Mr. K. F. Nariman, has bitterly complained, that Mr. Athavle is all cordial to Europeans, and often inconsiderate to Indians! In the Masonic Lodge, Mr. Athavle is said to be more equitable and amiable! But on the bench, he must maintain his dignity according to his love and lights! By the way, how the all-wise Providence has given to our lawyer friends a splendid specimen of *"Cooperation in the New Era?* And how the lawyers of Bombay Police Courts have risen to a man, have stood up for their rights and dignity, and have resolved to *non-cooperate* with Mr. Athavle, till full amends are made! How fearlessly, forcefully and creditably have they put up their protest? How readily they have acknowledged and adopted the great principle of Non-Cooperation! How clear, convincing and cutting is the reply of the lawyers of Bombay to Sir George Lloyd, who harrangued the other day, while opening the Council, that Non-Cooperation is dead? Let Sir George note, that it is not only not dead; but it is alive, and it is put into operation against the pet officer of his own Government! Bravo, Bombay lawyers!—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Oct. 30.

UNDESIRABLE INCIDENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—So far, I have read in your columns of the numerous instances of rude behaviour and assaults, quite unjustifiably and indiscriminately made by arrogant Anglo-Indian officers here and there on the unarmed and helpless people of India. One would be justified in regarding this as the result of recruiting for the services ill-bred persons who are at the same time devoid of a spirit of tolerance and humanitarian notions.

As a result of my wearing khaddar and Gandhi cap, I had to undergo numerous police enquiries in the middle of October while on a holiday in Central India on account of the Viceroy's trip to that province, and at Mhow I was put to humiliation by some English soldiers, one of whom beat me there and my cap was callously trampled underfoot and thrown away in tattered condition.

All this was thrown into the background by another incident which took place at the Ratlam station on the 25th October last, on my return journey from Indore to Bombay. The prominent figure in this affair was an Anglo-Indian official who as I came to know was in charge of the station for the night. Though I had a mail ticket with me I was prevented from travelling by the Punjab Mail and had thus to wait for the Express till 2 p.m. on the following day. The waiting-room was packed to its utmost capacity and many of the passengers had to lie in the verandah and I was among them. The railway official in question came there at about 3 a.m. and seeing me asleep kicked me in the back. Waking with a shock, I asked him why he did so and in response the rude fellow gave me another kick with all his might and bellowed: "Why are you sleeping in the way." All this took place in the presence of the 3 policemen there, who remained mute and would not even tell me the name of the official.

I do not want to take recourse to the law courts but simply to show my brethren through the medium of your paper how we are not at liberty even to wear our cloth in our own country. And I appeal to my countrymen to carry on the khaddar propaganda with a more united and vigorous effort which is the sure and peaceful way to reach our national goal.—Yours, etc.,

V. R. D.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN SHIPPING.

MR. NAROTTAM'S SCATHING INDICTMENT.

At the third ordinary general meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, held in the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Kalbadevi, Bombay, on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Narottam Morarji presiding, a report of which was published in our issue of yesterday. The following is the speech which Mr. Narottam Morarji, the Chairman, made in moving the adoption of the Report:—

Gentlemen, In moving the adoption of the report, which with your permission I shall take as read, I wish to place a few facts before you. Last year, the Company had the support of the timber merchants of Moulmein and of one big shipper of rice at Rangoon and consequently the Company's steamers were plying from Moulmein and Rangoon to Calcutta, Colombo and Bombay. That big shipper went over to the B. I. in November last, as he was threatened with the forfeiture of his rebates to the extent of about 2 lakhs of rupees, if he were to continue his support to this Company. We had, therefore, to book cargo in the open market. Fortunately, many small but patriotic shippers came to our aid and we could, therefore, maintain our services from Burma as usual. It was, however, not possible for these shippers always to give a full cargo to our boats and your directors have therefore adopted the recognized principle of combining shipping with trading and started two subsidiary companies already referred to in the report. These companies have been of considerable help to us because, in spite of the existing deferred rebate system about which I shall have to say something later on, the one insuperable difficulty of finding full cargo for our boats has been removed.

Those shippers, who were supporting this Company, required space for the different ports on the coast. They were penalised by the vested interests for their support to this Company. Space was refused, although available. We, therefore, decided to extend our services to all these ports on the coast. You will easily realise that, if we wish to exist in Indian waters, and if we wish to receive the continuous support of the shippers, "regular service is absolutely necessary." Such regular services cannot be given without adequate tonnage. We had demand from our shippers for tonnage to the ports on the coast, and with a view, therefore, to give them regular service, we purchased two new steamers and took four on time-charter as already stated in the report. The result is that we have been now maintaining regular services, although at long intervals, from Burma to Karachi calling at ports on the Southern and Western coasts. We have been receiving demand for space from shippers for ports on the Eastern coast also. To extend our services to those ports and to maintain the existing services, more tonnage will be necessary. The question of adding such tonnage to the fleet has therefore been receiving serious consideration of your Board.

We have also extended the operations of our Company to a field which we did not touch last year. We have berthed a number of steamers for the U. K. Continental ran, and you will be glad to note that we have made a fairly good start in that direction. Since last February when we entered into this business up to date we have lifted over 180,000 D. W. tons from Karachi, Bombay and Marmagoa to various U. K. Continental ports. You are aware, that there is no Conference for the run between Bombay and U. K. Continent but the Liners Conference does exist for the run from the U. K. to Bombay. We are not in that Conference, but our subsidiary companies here come to our help because they have enabled us each time to lift a full cargo of coal on the inward run. I may, however, tell you that we are carrying on negotiations at present which, if successful, will give us a very substantial general cargo on the inward run also and would enable us to further strengthen our position on this run and thus make our position felt in the international trade.

S. S. LOYALTY.

You will naturally like me to say something about the s. s. Loyalty. It is really very unfortunate that we have to lay her up and cannot make her a paying proposition. You will, however, agree with me, that for obvious reasons, I cannot say anything more here than by assuring you that your Board has been giving anxious thought as to the best way to deal with this boat.

I have thus tried to place before you as briefly as possible a few facts in regard to the work which we have been doing during the last year. I propose now to offer a few remarks, to which I trust you will give your very serious attention. As you are well aware, almost all the important maritime nations of the world have realised and recognised the necessity of encouraging the development of the mercantile marine of their countries. They have helped their shipping companies in a variety of ways by subsidies, bounties, discrimination in railway rates and tonnage dues etc., as well as by reserving the coastal trade to their own nationals. Such important civilized countries of the world as the United States of America, France, Italy, Spain, Belgium and Japan have reserved their coasting trade to the ships flying the national flag. In other words, these important maritime countries of the world have been encouraging and assisting in all possible ways their own merchant marines to attain a powerful position on the seas. Japanese shipping, as you are aware, has by an intense effort supported by a National Government, within a few years come into the forefront of maritime nations, strong enough materially to help with her merchant fleet the Allied cause in the war. How much greater, because emanating from a part of our Empire, would have been the support of an Indian merchant marine had it been developed before. The wartime activity of the U. S. of America in developing an Ocean merchant marine has been continued since the Armistice and has resulted in the famous Jones Act which was passed in 1920 and the Ship Subsidy Bill which is now before the American legislatures Even Great Britain, which prides itself upon it. **laissez faire** policy advanced cheap loans for the building up of the Cunard liners s.s. Lusitaani and s. s. Mauretania.

INDIAN SHIPPING.

But what is the position of Indian shipping and what is our Government doing to build up an Indian merchant marine? Gentlemen, a writer in the "Chronicle" is not satisfied, in the absence of specific instances, for the way in which we have criticised the attitude of the Government of the country towards this Company. There is absolutely no direct encouragement for building up and developing Indian merchant marine. No subsidies. No bounties. No cheap loans. No special railway rates. No discrimination of tonnage dues. No reservation of coasting trade. When we placed our views before the Fiscal Commission, the Chairman told us that he sympathised with our aspirations but that the Government had no funds to meet our legitimate demands. Yes, gentlemen, there are no funds to develop this water transport so necessary for the commercial and industrial growth of our nation. When, however, the question of land transport was concerned, the Government could find money to support the railways and spend from the general revenues of the country to make good the loss which the railways incurred in the beginning; surely when the question of the Indian merchant marine comes up, it is not fair to put us off with the words "No funds, gentlemen, no funds!" I hope the writer in the "Chronicle" will be satisfied that this is no encouragement to Indian shipping.

GOVERNMENT'S DISCOURAGING ATTITUDE.

I shall, however, only give you one or two illustration of the way in which the attitude of the Government towards this Company has been, as your directors have told you, of a positively discouraging character. Last year, we requested the Government to give us, mind you, gentlemen, merely to give us an opportunity to quote for the carriage of 2 lakhs of tons of coal from Calcutta to Rangoon. What was the result? Even the opportunity for tendering for the business was denied to us in defiance of promises from the proper official authority and the contract was made elsewhere for 10 years at rates which the Government did not think it proper to disclose in the interests of the public. Which interests may I ask, Indian or English!! Surely no special boats are necessary for the carriage of coal from Calcutta to Rangoon and by no stretch of imagination could the Government ever justify the necessity of making the contract for the carriage of coal for such a long period as 10 years. But the reasons are obvious. They did not want the Indian Company to have their legitimate share of business in their own home. I feel sure the writer in the "Chronicle" will agree with me that this is not encouraging, if not discouraging.

Gentlemen, one of your directors, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, moved a resolution in the Council of State last March and the Council of State agreed that, where the rates of the Indian and the Foreign Companies were the same, the Indian Companies should be given preference for the carriage of the Government and railway materials from any port to India. It was really very encouraging and sympathetic on the part of the Government to accept such a resolution. But what has been the result in practice? Except for the inquiry for the carriage of a few cows or a few goats from Karachi to Rangoon, the Scindia Company has never been invited by the departments concerned when substantial cargoes had to be lifted. Three boats with full cargo of timber on account of the Government of Burma were fixed direct in London and we were never given an opportunity even to tender for it in spite of the above resolution. When we protested against such action, we were told the Indian Government could not see their way to interfere in such matters with the decision of the Provincial Governments! Is this encouraging or discouraging? Instances could be multiplied, but I feel sure, you will agree with me that your directors have not overstated the case, when they observed that the attitude of the Government has been of a discouraging character so far as this Company is concerned.

"MERE LIP SYMPATHY."

You are also aware that Sir Sivaswamy Iyer moved a resolution in the Legislative Assembly for the appointment of a Committee to consider the question of building up and developing an Indian merchant marine. The Government have accepted the resolution. Their sympathy is there but what has been the fate of that resolution? Although it is more than 8 months since that resolution has been accepted, no signs of the appointment of such a Committee are still visible. Surely, the Government could have made the necessary arrangements for the formation of such a Committee during the last 8 months. Evidently, you will see from the instances just quoted, that the sympathy of the Government is confined to its lips only. And that makes our position more and more difficult for carrying such great national undertakings to their successful goal. Our fight, gentlemen, is twofold There is something more than indifference, may, positive discouragement, on the part of the Government, and there is strong and continuous fight on the part of the vested interests. I do sincerely hope and you, gentlemen, will agree with me that the time has come when the Central Legislature will have to take active steps to compel the Government to discharge its duties and responsibilities to India. I have already told you, that other important countries have reserved their coasting trade to their own nationals. They are masters in their own house, but what about the Indian shipping on the Indian coast? The deferred rebate system and the freight wars have given almost a monopoly of the trade to the vested interests on the coast, so much so that more than 80 per cent. of the trade is in their own hands, and yet, mind you, gentlemen, these very vested interests, according to the report of the Shipping Committee, appointed by the Board of Trade in England, and published in 1918, have strongly urged the reservation of the coasting trade of India and Burma to British ships alone!! Not only are we not to be our own masters in our own house, but it is the vested interests, who not satisfied with the monopoly that they enjoy, want to have our own house reserved to themselves for ever! I leave you to imagine how far we can place our faith in the sincerity of the Government for the development of our indigenous industries like shipping which was once our own a century ago. How can you expect Indian shipping companies and Indian merchant marine to thrive under such a preposterous state of affairs and how can Indian economic conditions be ever improved!

"MAKE REBATES ILLEGAL."

The Fiscal Commission in their report, which has been signed by all the European Members of the Commission, observe, in language which cannot mistaken:—

"The system of shipping rebates is one of the strongest buttresses of monopoly. It is clear that an arrangement, whereby a certain percentage of the freight paid is returnable to the shipper at the end of 12 months, provided no cargo is shipped by any outside line, is a powerful weapon for maintaining a shipping monopoly. Other countries have recently legislated against this system, and we think that the Government of India should make a thorough enquiry into the desirability of initiating similar legislation in India."

Here is a recommendation of an important Commission appointed by the Government which has been subscribed to by all interests. Will the Government show a real sign of encouraging the Indian merchant marine by making the deferred rebate system illegal at an early date? Gentlemen. I have given you sufficient indication of the difficulties with which we have to contend. You will naturally put me the question what about the future and what about a fair return on our capital? These are very legitimate questions to ask, but it is impossible to give any definite answer, having regard to the existing conditions, under which the Indian shipping has to fight for its very existence. The powerful vested interests have been carrying on a freight war. Rates have been reduced to utterly losing levels. Space has been denied to shippers sympathetic to the Indian Company. Unless, therefore we determine to fight against these interests, who by every means want to put down all legitimate competition and thus wipe the Indian shipping out of existence, as they have successfully done in the past, we do not know how we shall be able to maintain our ground. It is therefore impossible to say what return we shall be giving in the immediate future but if you, gentlemen, will take larger view of Indian shipping and support as wholeheartedly by a public movement in this respect in securing for you your natural right to be your own masters in your own house, we hope to carry this fight to a successful finish. As I said last year, no great undertaking was ever achieved without any mistake and we readily acknowledge that mistakes have been made.

We have now however, been following the right path and if you will bear with us for sometime to come and give us your unstinted support, even the powerful vested interests will know that here is a company which has not only the full support of its shareholders but has also got the powerful public opinion at its back, and which is determined at any cost to break the back of the monopolists. The old adage applies full in our case: "United we stand—divided we fall." If we shall, therefore, stand shoulder to shoulder in this fight against the vested interests in spite of petrifying and discouraging attitude of the Government, we shall surely come out successful. With these words, I beg to move that the report together with the balance sheet and the audited statement of accounts be adopted.

SPORTING NEWS.

MEERUT RACES.

HORSES LEFT IN

(Associated Press.)

MEERUT, Oct. 1.

The following are the horses left in for tomorrow's races:—

THE TAYLOR PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs. Sensford 9-12, South Star 9-4, Javelin 9-4, Eternity 8-10, Empty Title 8-0 Wardens Town 7-0.

THE BIJNOR PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

THE BIJNOR PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs. Red Duke 9-12, Mountain Apple 9-5, Cobble 8-12, Shirini 8-12, Mavis 7-11, Indian Apple 7-2.

THE MAIDEN PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs. King 10-7, The Ugly 10-7, Cunel 10-7, The Bint 10-4, Snow Ball 10-1, Fortunate Lady 10-1, Kaumudi 10-1, Cowreg 9-9, Fortumaro 9-9, Burning D 9-9, Chauchal 9-6, Lady Fieldin 8-0.

THE PATIALA CUP. Distance 2 miles over the chase course).

Lady Golightly 10-10, Meerut 10-10, Philosopher 10-10, Glenfore 10-10, Discovery 10-10, Bubbles 10-10, Blue Baron 10-10, Rejected 10-10, Jazz 10-10.

THE BEDOWIN PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

California 11-9, Lightning 10-2, Vernon 9-13, The Winner 9-12, Mattle 9-10, Mount Pleasant 9-4, Sher Knight 8-11, Taiseer 8-9, Antonio 7-7, Mohsel 7-7, Rangoon 7-2, Bronze Metal 7-0, Monocle 7-0.

THE NAUCHANDI PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Moot 10-3, Lucy Carmar 9-7, Viavij 8-8, Rishoree 8-2 Slambo 8-2, Garib 8-0, Lady Avidity 7-0, Spring Music 7-0, Jerry B 7-0.

THE GARMUKTESAR PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Rainbow 10-6, Noowar 10-4, Iron Chest 9-1, Ayala 8-3, Joker 7-11, Cagnaller 7-8, Ratchis 7-2, Sambott 7-0.

CRICKET IN NORTHERN INDIA.

QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT ORGANIZED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR. OC, 30.

It has been decided to organise a Northern India Quadrangular Tournament almost on the lines of the Bombay Tournament (in Lahore). The final match of the Tournament will be played to a finish irrespective of the time taken. A representative committee has been formed with Mr. O. F. Lumsden, I.C.S., sessions judge, as president and Captain Emmott and Mr. Basheshar nath Khanna as Honorary Secretaries. A strong executive committee has been elected, comprising three names from each side. The Governors of the Punjab and the Maharajahs of Kashmir and Patiala and Nawab of Bahawalpur will be invited become patrons. The first match will commence on Feby. 27. The Maharajah of Patiala has presented a trophy for the winners, which has been gratefully accepted by the committee.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE OPERA COMPANY'S FAREWELL.

A very enthusiastic audience gave a rousing farewell to the J. C. Williamson Opera Co. at the Excelsior Theatre on Tuesday night. The programme submitted was a "Pot Pouri" by the various members of the company unfortunately some of the members chosen did not show the artistes at their best, but the audience was in no critical mood, and each turn received its round of applause while encores were frequently demanded. In the first half Mr. Charles Workman sang the Dream song from "Iolanthe" and caused endless amusement by the incredible speed at which he ran through it. Mr. Jack Ralston, assisted by the chorus, gave us "Good Queen Bess" from Iolanthe" in splendid style. Miss Patti Russell and Miss Byrl Walkely each sang sweetly and were deservedly encored. Mr. Gordon Crocker was not seen at his best in "On with the Motley" from "Pagliacci." He appeared laboured and ill at ease. "Flowers and flags of all nations" was a pretty and effective tableau by Miss Jean Vernon and Mr. Victor Prince.

After the interval Miss Gladys Baker, at the piano, sang two pleasing little songs and Miss Sylvia Miller danced with grace and charm. Mr. Charles Mettam did not do full justice to that favourite number from "The Gondoliers," "Take a pair sparkling Eyes", and Mr. Jack Kinson's choice of songs was not a very happy one. Miss Elsie Coram sang "The Dancing Lesson" in her usual vivacious style and the thought-reading of Mr. Victor Prince and Mr. Dick Shortland was an excellent piece of fooling. The 2nd act of "The Chocolate Soldier" by the entire Company, brought an enjoyable evening to a close, and in a neat little speech, just before the final fall of the curtain, Mr. Workman thanked the people of Bombay for the kind and enthusiastic support given to the company and said that he hoped it would be possible to arrange a return visit to this city.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

A northwest depression is approaching the frontier. The monsoon has strengthened in the south of the Bay where the weather is now disturbed. Rainfall has been nearly general in southeast Madras, local in south Hyderabad while a few falls occurred in Burma, Assam, Malabar, North of Madras coast.

Chief amounts are:—Maymyo one inch, Pamban, Negapatam and Cuddalore ½ half, Salem and Madras one.

Forecast:—Increase in southeast Madras and upper Burma.

A Delhi message of November 1st states:—Maulvi Abdul Halim, Secretary, Jamiat-Ul-Ulmaa, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and whose release was due on 3rd November was released on Tuesday from Delhi District Jail.—(A.P.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE,

Thursday, November 2, 1922.

ALI BROTHERS' DAY.

The first anniversary of the imprisonment of Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali was observed yesterday, and the keynote of the speeches at the various meetings was one of indignant grief because the greatest champions of the Turkish cause in India, the men who by their efforts had done more than anybody else to produce that pro-Turk attitude in the Government of India, on which the Government of India has every cause to pride itself as the event has proved, are not at liberty to share and lead the popular rejoicings over Kemal Pasha's triumph. There is a saying of the second Khalifa, Umar ibn ul-Khattab, that "it is the duty of every Muslim to tell the truth to the ruler." Umar himself, as ruler, liked to hear the truth, but the rulers of the present day dislike to hear it; and so the Ali Brothers, who spoke out the truth, hiding nothing that was in their hearts against the policy of England and its inevitable results on Indian feeling; stating plainly the religious duty of the Muslims under certain circumstances, were charged with conspiracy and, though acquitted on that charge, were condemned to two years' rigorous imprisonment. That was at a time when British policy seemed to be definitely anti-Turkish. The Government of India, as a subordinate branch of the British Government, perhaps, could not have acted otherwise than as it did. But circumstances alter cases, and the circumstances have completely changed since then. The policy of the British Government has been reversed; Lloyd George has fallen; Sir Basil Zaharoff is now openly denounced in the British Press as one who, by his undue influence, has terribly misguided British policy. Is the truth which the Ali Brothers spoke—the truth which is now accepted by the rulers of England,—still as unpalateable to the Government of India as it was at the time when the trial of the Ali Brothers took place at Karachi with such curious accessories as troops, barbed wire entanglements and machine guns? It is hard to believe that it can be so. The imprisonment of beloved national leaders has introduced a quite unnecessary obstacle to the reconciliation between Government and people. Their release is a condition precedent of reconciliation. We have always regarded the Turkish Question as the point of contact between Government and people, from which, with a little sincerity and goodwill on either side, an understanding could be reached which would soon lead to the peaceful solution of all India's problems. But what Indian can believe in the sincerity of the Government of India's advocacy of the Muslim cause, when the greatest champions of that cause, whose work enabled Government to state it strongly, are kept in prison ignominiously? The release of the Ali Brothers, and Mahatma Gandhi at this juncture, far from being "dangerous", would greatly reassure the Indian people, making them feel that the reported change of British policy is actual and sincere. A generous act is never dangerous in Eastern lands.

GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN SHIPPING.

Mr. Narottam Morarji, presiding at at the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, has issued a direct challenge to the Government of India. Replying to a suggestion in this journal for specific instances of positive discouragement to Indian enterprise, Mr. Narottan Morarji has done well to place before the public the general as well as the specific instances of something worse than neglect which Indian enterprise has to suffer at the hands of the Government. Justly indignant, Mr. Narottam says: "Last year we requested the Government to give us, mind you, gentlemen, merely to give us, an opportunity to quote for the carriage of two lakhs of tons of coal from Calcutta to Rangoon. What was the result? *Even the opportunity for tendering for the business was denied to us* in defiance of promises from the proper official authority, and the contract was made elsewhere for ten years at rates which the Government did not think it proper to disclose in the interests of the public." (The italics are ours). "Which interests", Mr. Narottam asks, "Indian or English"? And well may he do so. Though the Government have prudently omitted to declare the rates at which the contract for *ten years* was made, we have reason to believe the contract was placed with a non-Indian Company at rates considerably higher than those quoted by the Scindia Company. In other words for *ten years* the tax-payer of India has been penalised by the present Government, alien in sympathy, to the extent of several per cent. of the rates allowed for the carriage of coal. Unless the Government give a convincing explanation of their action, if such an explanation can be forthcoming, they must abandon the pretence of governing this country in its own interest.

In the face of this betrayal of Indian interests, the other instances mentioned by Mr. Narottam almost pale to insignificance. And yet, by themselves, even these are but modest demands, which, as the Chairman has shown, every Government in the world thinks no harm in granting to its nationals. Mr. Narottam's speech has done a great service. With its frankness and boldness, and its adroit presentation of authoritative examples of flagrant injustice in the most moderate demands, we have no doubt it will serve to open the eyes of even that section of Indians who believe, in spite of *such* proofs, in the pretensions of the present bureaucratic system of Government to place the interests of India above everything else. The very class from which Mr. Narottam hails, is an irrefutable proof of his essential moderatism, which would not be agitated into such a challenge were there not substantial reasons to complain against the unnational policy of the Government of India. Mr. Narottam, however, must remember that the evil is much deeper. Even the recent Fiscal Commission, of which he was a member, has not fully realised the mischief of allowing unrestricted opportunities for exploitation to the foreign capitalist in this country. With the experiences of the Scindia Company before him, will Mr. Narottam be prepared to say that, even considering the suggestions of the Minority Commission, the mere requirement of Indian domicile and Indian or rupee capital, with a sprinking of Indian Directors by way of an eyewash, would be an adequate remedy against the abuses from which his Company and others in a similar situation have suffered, and are suffering? What is to prevent a shrewd man of the world from taking note of the spirit which cannot but arise in face of such clumsy discrimination against India by the present Government, and, by merely altering the flag on his ships in the Indian coasting trade, and the denomination of the capital subscribed, make the development of a truly national shipping enterprise extremely difficulty if not impossible? There is no effective remedy for this but a complete recasting of the old policy and the adoption of definite and vigorous policy of protection to Indian enterprise in every direction.

The more domestic issues discussed at the meeting of the Scindia shareholders have also, in view of the foregoing arguments, a national importance which cannot be exaggerated. We are glad the Agents and the shareholders have both realised the wisdom of foregoing the profit, and writing off the loss on the s. s. "Frankburn" therefrom. With the cargo-lifting capacity and enterprise that the Scindia venture has shown in face of the acute depression now prevailing in the world and, what is more, of positive hostility from Government, we have no doubt the Company will make good. Our hope is the more certain to be realised inasmuch as the Company demands public recognition, not as an aid *in extremis* but a fair treatment on free competition. The shareholders of the Scindia Company cannot be told too often that if they desire their Company to have national sympathy and support, they must not only abandon the narrow ideals of the capitalist profit-hunter—as they have certainly done quite creditably in the present instance—but must also learn to think in national terms themselves. The service of cheap transport to the country's trade and industry is invaluable. We do not expect such service to be rendered for nothing, or, even, on terms that will not leave a reasonable margin of profit to those who have ventured on the enterprise in the face of great odds. But the country expects a national concern, helped by national sympathy in a substantial form, not to think merely of its own immediate profit. Rightly handled, in these initial years, there is every reason to hope that the Scindia Steam Navigation Company will be solidly built up on sound financial basis, and developed so as to handle the whole of India's carrying trade overseas in a manner beneficial to the Indian trader and manufacturer as well as to the shareholders.

Notes of the Day

"Mahatma in Jail."

On Monday we drew attention to a letter received by Mr. R. G. Tripathi from the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, informing him that prison rules do not permit of periodicals being read by prisoners, and returning to him copy of the "Smalochak" which he had sent for the use of Mahatmaji. We pointed out that this reply of the Superintendent was in conflict with the categorical statement made by Mr. Hayward, the Home Member, in the Council that "books and periodicals" were allowed to Mahatmaji. We are glad to note that the Director of Information has promptly issued a Press Note, on behalf of Government, saying that the statement of the Superintendent of Yeravda Prison "is due to a misapprehension" on his part and that "orders were issued in March last permitting approved periodicals and the attention of the Superintendent has been called to these orders." That a "misapprehension" of this nature affecting the treatment of one, in whose welfare the whole country is keenly interested, should at all arise is an eloquent commentary on the boasted efficiency of Government Departments. Apart from this, it throws instructive sidelight on the manner in which replies are given by Government members in the Council. When Mr. Hayward replied to Mr. Petit's question, did he base his reply on the orders that were evidently issued by himself in March last or had he taken care to ascertain if the orders were being actually carried out? Evidently, Mr. Hayward took for granted that the orders, having been issued, were being carried out. Many grave allegations regarding the treatment of political prisoners have been publicly made. In several cases, Mr. Hayward has, from his place in the Council, emphatically characterised these allegations as false. In view of the strange "misapprehension" on the part of the Superintendent of Yeravda Jail, we wonder in how many of these cases Mr. Hayward's replies have been based on facile assumptions or inaccurate information supplied by his subordinates.

Groping in the Dark.

The joint loan of 650 millions gold decided by the League of Nations to be advanced to Austria is one more illustration of the hopeless maze of arguing in a circle in which the question of European recovery is involved. The loan has been made on condition that Austria must do nothing to compromise her independence as a State. This is a piece of duplicity which has throughout characterised European diplomacy. For the one chance for real rapid recovery for Central Europe is for the Germanic races and territories, whether in Germany proper or in Austria, to coalesce, and exploit their resources jointly. Those in Europe who profess to help Germany to her legs seem to be actuated rather by the butcher's motives in fattening a calf than by the motives of truly Christian charity. Hence the insertion of sly conditions like the above even in deeds of apparent international generosity. The loan, moreover, is partly to be used to pay the English and French loans already made; so that the net receipts by Austria would be only 550 million gold kronen. The net balance of the loan is to be paid to Austria ostensibly with a view to secure equilibrium in Austrian finances, but the guarantors of the loan have demanded as security the gross receipts of the Austrian Customs and Tobacco monopoly revenues, two of the most paying sources. In the absence of these receipts, there does not seem any way of bringing about the much-desired budget equilibrium and its consequence of currency stability; and while these desiderata are absent, the problem of Austrian recovery is as far from solution as ever.

Undesirable Incidents.

In a letter, which we publish elsewhere, V. R. D. complains of various insults and assaults which he has had to undergo "as a result of my wearing khaddar dress." He writes: "At Mhow I was put to humiliation by some English soldiers, one of whom beat me, and my cap was trampled underfoot and thrown away in a tattered condition." At Ratlam station he was prevented from travelling by the mail for which he had a ticket, and obliged to wait for the express at 2 p.m. next day. "The waiting-room was packed and many of the passengers had to lie in the verandah. I was among them." A railway official "came there at about 3 a.m. and seeing me asleep kicked me in the back." Waking with a shock I asked him why he did so, and in response the rude fellow gave me another kick with all his force and roared: "Why are you sleeping in the way?" All this took place in the presence of three policemen there, who were silent as stones that time and were afraid even to tell me the name of this officer." Our correspondent says he does not want to take recourse to law. It does not seem to us a case for litigation, but for discipline, and we imagine that a word to the proper military authority in the case at Mhow, or to the railway authority in that of Ratlam, would have sufficed. Such incidents are obviously undesirable, and cannot be desired by any competent authority.

A Ward Municipal Election.

A correspondent writes:—"From the joint manifesto of 11 candidates who are standing for the new elections of the Bombay Municipal Corporation from the 'A' Ward next January, which you published on Tuesday, it is clear that the signatories to it are not combining in this election with the idea of ousting somebody as was done by the notorious Harrison caucus against Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. This combination will result in the saving of energy, time, expense and bitterness. It is also a wholesome sign,—on this point I want to lay particular emphasis,—that all parties and all communities in a spirit of sweet reasonableness and in a spirit of unity have combined together. The absence of a Mahomedan in this combination is evidently explained from the fact that out of about 8,000 voters there are only 400 Mahomedan voters in this Ward and the Mahomedans will have ample representation in B and other Wards. One would imagine that the Parsi community has been treated a bit too favourably—and I myself would have liked to see at least one more Nationalist. But if it is realised that Fort (A) Ward is numerically the stronghold of the Parsi community and that in other Wards the Parsis are numerically in a minority, no one will grudge them this representation. There is just one more point I should like to allude to. Sooner or later this country will have to adopt a system of proportional representation so that minorities will also be fairly represented in the Municipalities, District Boards Councils, etc. The candidates from Fort Ward have by harmoniously acting together practically adopted this system and for this they deserve the thanks of the city. One wishes the other Wards would follow this example." While we welcome the spirit of harmony and sweet reasonableness in which candidates of all parties and communities have combined, in view of the letter of Mr. Davis which we publish elsewhere, the emphasis which our correspondent has laid on this point seems to lose much of its force. Apart from this, we do not think *all* the eleven candidates are the best men who can represent the Ward on the Municipality and we are afraid our correspondent has unduly stressed the communal aspect of the matter. The candidature of Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee will give satisfaction to all who desire to see in the Corporation men who think independently and are influenced by no consideration except that of the common good. We agree with our correspondent that sooner or later the system of proportional representation will have to be adopted in this country.

INDIAN FINANCE.

FUNCTION OF INDIAN ARMY.

II.*

In offering criticism on the Indian military expenditure we must necessarily confine ourselves to political and financial principles. Such a course is likely to render much of our criticism nugatory to those who urge the plea of efficiency; for we are unqualified to judge of technical questions of military organisations and efficiency. Our only defence against what might be alleged to be one-sided criticism is: military efficiency is a *relative term* which must be determined in the case of each country by a combined consideration of its needs of defence and the resources that it can fairly devote for the purpose. Before the war, Britain maintained her navy on a scale equal to that of any two Powers combined. The advent of the American rivalry has made her promptly accept the single power standard. There is always a point beyond which considerations of mere military defence pass out of the stage always tacitly reserved for the professional soldier and his governing idea of fighting efficiency. Again, military efficiency—as all such ideas—is a frequently changing quantity, of which we in India have had painful experience.

A Lesson in Evolution.

As regards the general principles governing military policy, after the Mutiny all the internal enemies or possible rivals having been overcome, the task of the army was to defend the Empire against aggression from outside, and the maintenance of order within the Empire. As regards the former point, for twenty years after the Mutiny the Government of India managed to preserve perfect neutrality. Even after that policy had been temporarily broken, by the unfortunate blunder of the second Afghan War, the Simla Army Commission of 1879—presided over by Sir A. Eden and assisted by the late Lord Roberts—laid down the principles governing the military strength of India substantially on the same lines as those given above. These objects may be conceded to be legitimate, though some of them were almost insignificant, and they were strictly adhered to during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon. In 1885, when Russia had occupied Penjdeh in the No-man's land between the Afghan and the Russian Frontiers in Central Asia, this policy of wise preparedness coupled with neutrality was abandoned in the heat of the war fever. The additions to the strength of the army, the prosecution of unproductive frontier railways, the construction of special defence works—all ordered during the Jingo fever—were continued even after the threatened war had been averted. The conquest and the annexation of Burma justified with painful promptitude the prophesy of the two members of the Viceregal Council—Sir Auckland Colvin and Sir Courtney Ilbert—who had energetically protested against an increase of the army in 1886. This radical change in policy was at first cloaked under the pretence of military defensive preparation. It was not, however, till nearly 20 years after the policy of spread-eagleism was put into execution, that the responsible officers of the Government of India openly admitted a change of the angle of vision! In the financial discussion of the Budget of 1904-05 the change was first admitted by Lord Curzon defining his own attitude and that of his Government, on lines which made the Indian army an open instrument of British Imperialism.

India's Army for India's Defence only.

The use of the Indian army as a force to settle the British Imperial quarrels was, though never officially recognised in so many words, gradually accepted in fact. The Esher Committee writes:—

"We cannot consider the administration of the Army in India otherwise than as part of the total armed forces of the Empire." (Covering letter.) But these principles or their implications are fundamentally unacceptable. *The Army in India must be exclusively an army for Indian Defence* so long as no part of its cost is borne by the British Government. And even on the agreement that on occasions when any part of the Indian army is used for Imperial purposes outside the frontiers of India, its expenses shall be defrayed wholly by the part of the Empire making such a use, *we do not think it just to ask India permanently to maintain a standing army far in excess of her own national requirements* and thereby incur a far larger outlay for extraordinary and Imperial Defence. The last instance of the employment of the Indian troops outside the Frontiers of India can scarcely be regarded as an example of Indian Chauvinism; for the European war must be admitted to have broken out owing to influences entirely beyond the manipulation of Simla or Charles Street. The help India has rendered to England in this war must be a convincing, though costly, proof of India's loyalty to the Empire. But hers was a contribution wholly beyond her means and utterly unexampled by any similar contribution made by Britain. *The whole charge of the extra debt, therefore, incurred for and during the Great War and after must be transferred from the Indian to the British revenues.* (a) India may be generous and waive the amounts already paid by her as Interest and Sinking Fund charges since 1915 on this extra debt. (b) India must needs make a virtue of the necessity and seem to be generous in not making any claim upon the British Exchequer for the whole gratuitous loss of more than 50 crores engendered by the unreasoning obstinacy of her British rulers in the Exchange muddle and Reverse Councils Sales after 1920. (c) But in requiring that the extra burden of Rs. 17.14 crores (more nearly 20 crores) strictly caused by the war and its demands should be charged upon the British Exchequer, we are making a demand as equitable as it is politically expedient. For, if such a modest demand is not admitted, *the*

(Continued on page 8.)

*The first article in the series appeared in our issue of yesterday.

NEAR EAST.

REPRESENTATION AT THE CONFERENCE

EGYPT SEEKING ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Constantinople.—The Angora representative has handed to the Allied High Commissioners two notes. The first accepts Lausanne as venue for the Near East Conference, subject to the provision of facilities for communication between Lausanne and Angora. The second note protests against the invitation to Constantinople Government, which is considered a violation of the spirit of the Mudania Convention. The note points out that the invitation may compel Angora representatives to abstain from attending the Conference.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Bulgaria has been invited to attend the Near East Conference to deal with the Turkish question and to discuss the Bulgarian claim to have an outlet to the Aegean.

Russia has been invited to participate in the Conference with regard to the Straits. M. Tchitcherin in his reply has asked for certain information, but his action has not prejudiced Russia's ultimate reply at all. It is felt that there is no reason why the question of the Straits and general questions between Turkey and the Allies should not be dealt with simultaneously, but probably the beginning of the Conference will deal with Turkish settlements.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Cairo.—It is understood that the Egyptian Government have asked the British Government to secure representation of Egypt at the Near East Conference; and Britain's reply encourages the belief that the presence of the Egyptian delegation at the seat of the Conference will be admitted on principle.

UNCONDITIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

WHAT KEMALISTS STRIVE FOR.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Paris.—Interviewed by the Near East correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" at Brusa, Mustapha Kemal said that the Kemalists had decided to enter into an agreement with the great Powers which would enable them to live in perfect understanding with the subjects of foreign nations, but there could be no question of maintaining the Capitulations. Turkey wanted to secure, at Lausanne, the recognition of her indepence unconditionally. He acknowledged the necessity for a free passage through the Straits. Angora's only conditions was the complete security of Stamboul and the Sea of Mormora.

Replying to a question Mustapha Kemal Pasha emphasised that as far as the Kemalists were concerned the Sultan no longer existed.

THE TRIPLE BOYCOTT.

PT. NEHRU SUSPENDS JUDGMENT.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 1.

In his speech at Dehra Dun Pandit Motilal Nehru expressed his inability to pronounce an opinion on the triple boycott. He said "Congress is prepared to reconsider it as matter of fact and is recosidering this question. Medicines change with diagnosis and we are prepared to give a trial to remedies other than the triple boycott." Pandit Nehru then humorously remarked that in the Legislative Council a resolution of amnesty to political prisoners was passed, but he would spurn the release secured by supplicating the councillors. He would rather see Jawahir Lal in prison than secure his release on such terms. Mr. Gandhi had himself said he would serve out his six long years rather than come out before time as a result of unworthy compromises.

RAILWAY AGENTS' COMMUNIQUE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 1.

The following Communique has been issued by the Agent of the N. W. Railway, regarding the accident which occurred on Monday morning at Hassan Abdal. From the information at present available it appears that about 9-15 a.m. when a train containing Akali prisoners was approaching Hassan abdal the station master saw a crowd of men collected on the line near the outer signal. He seems to have gone to warn them of their danger but finding his warning ineffective hurried back to the station to put the danger signals and so stop the train. But he had not the time to do this before train approached the station and about 11 men were injured by the engine as they did not get out of the way quickly enough. Of 11 injured men it is reported that only 3 were seriously injured and none were killed. It is undestood that a full enquiry has been held and the driver and the station master were exonerated from all blame in the matter.

A Rangoon message of November 1 states:—The body of Sergt. Carrick, D. C. W. of Kings Own Regiment was found floating in contonment tank after his two day's absence. There were no marks of violence on his body. Sgt. Carrick gained Distinguished Conduct Medal for conspicuous gallantry in France during the late war.—(A.P.)

A SPLIT.

BETWEEN GEORGIANS AND CONSERVATIVES

YOUNGER AT BOTTOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

A quarrel is developing between the Conservatives and National Liberals. According to political correspondents, local Conservative associations are aggrieved by Mr. Lloyd George's speeches ridiculing Government, and they are adopting in increasing numbers candidates to fight National Liberals. Mr. Lloyd George is described as being infuriated and threatening reprisals. The headquarters of the National Liberals claim that they can put an additional hundred candidates in the field and are burning to fight the Conservatives if the National Liberals are not given a fair chance.

STRENGTH OF PARTY CANDIDATURE.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

(Later.)—The threats of split between co-operationists is attributed to Sir George Younger's letter of October 28th which denied anything like a pact between National Liberals and the Unionist central office with regard to seats at the election. The National Liberals interpret this as a practical invitation to local Conservatives to fight them. The threat to let loose a hundred National Liberal candidates against Conservatives is regarded with complacency by the Conservative headquarters to-day, where the opinion prevails that the National Liberals lack organisation. The National Liberals are especially resentful that the Conservatives are opposing the ex-ministers Kellaway-Greenwood and Dudley Ward. The number of candidates now adopted is:—

Unionists	...	...	452.
Labour	...	...	400.
Independent Liberals	...	...	205.
National Liberals	...	...	164.

The thirtieth woman candidate was adopted to-day.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

150 of the 300 Ulster men who have been delegated to participate in the election landed in Liverpool to-day. They will be distributed in batches of ten in London and other cities and will bring with them a statement by Sir James Craig which declares, that it is incumbent on Ulster to resist the revision of boundaries which Mr. Lloyd George promised to Sinn Fein. The statement declares that Ulster seeks assurances that the new Government will safeguard Ulster's interests.

ARE CONSERVATIVES DIVIDED?

LONDON, Nov. 1.

One difficulty confronting the National Liberals in connection with the spreading "war" is Mr. Lloyd George's personal dislike of embarrassing Mr. Chamberlain's candidates. It is noteworthy in this connection that there has been a healing of the breach in the Conservative wing within the past days, but a few politicians like Lord Birkenhead and Sir R. Horne are apparently swinging towards Mr. Lloyd George. The former is engaged in a vigourous battle with Mr. Leslie Wilson whom he accuses of "swift conversion to Independent Conservatism." Mr. Wilson has replied at length in the newspapers refuting the aspersion.

INDEPENDENT AND NATIONAL LIBERALS RECONCILED.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Mr. McCurdy to-day told the Northampton Liberals that he as Chief Whip had refrained from sending National Liberals to oppose Independent Liberals and he hoped his example would be followed by both sections.

CONSERVATIVES SUPPORT MCCURDY.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Notwithstanding Mr. McCurdy's overtures to the Independent Liberals, the Northampton Conservatives have decided to support Mr. McCurdy's candidature without extracting any pledge.

DICTATORSHIP OF CURVES AND ZIGZAGS.

ASQUITH ASSAILS NIGHTMARE OF TOPSY TURVEYDOM.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Mr. Asquith, in a speech at Paisley, vigourously assailed the Coalition and declared that they had been living under a dictatorship of curves and zig-zags, advances and recoils. There had been nothing so grotesque in the wildest nighmare of Topsy Turveydom as the present situation. There were only two fixed points in the political landscape, one held by the Liberals and the other by the Labourities. All the rest was fog and chaos. The so-called pact between the Conservatives and the National Liberal meant that when they had finished abusing each other and the manoeuvring for position had finally succeeded, there would be a new Coalition under a new *alias* in the new Parliament.

CHURCHILL'S GOOD INTENTIONS,

LONDON, Oct. 31.

A proof of Mr. Churchill's rapid convalescence is provided by a series of vigourously written letters to his constituents. Firstly, he alludes to the economies hitherto effected in Palestine, Mesopotamia and the Navy, declaring his intention of scrutinising in future the Army and Navy votes. In his opinion, further economies can easily be effected. Secondly, he promises to resist the proposal to abolish the Ministry of Pensions. Another letter written to Mr. Cosgrave hopes for the consummation of the treaty negotiators' efforts and the establishment of goodwill between the North and the South, increasing signs of which have recently been manisfested.

HANDS OFF EGYPT.

ABOLISH MARTIAL LAW

ADLY PASHA'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Cairo.—Adly Pasha, in a speech, outlined the policy of the new Liberal Constitutional Party, and said that he desired a frank and sincere agreement with Britain. He urged that a constitutional regime should be established without delay. Whatever the guarantees Egypt might be called upon to give, in no circumstances should Egypt's independence be prejudiced. There should be no military occupation and there should be no foreign interference in Egypt's affairs.

In any solution of the Sudan question leading to its separation from Egypt there should be no diminishing of Egyptian rights. There should be no interfering with the Egyptian suzerainty over it or hindering Egypt in directing its vital interests in the Sudan. These, Egypt would never approve. The Capitulations should be subject to special negotiations with the capitulatory Powers. He welcomed Egypt's participation in the Near East conference provided she was invited in a similar manner to the other countries and appeared as an independent free State to defend her rights, which were infringed by the Treaty of Sevres, and to secure to Egypt the recognition by international treaty all the rights inherent in an independent sovereign State. It was high time those rights were put into execution and he hoped that martial law would be abolished as soon as possible.

BREACH BETWEEN CONSERVATIVES AND LLOYD GEORGIANS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The foregoing is not calculated to lessen the breach between the Conservatives and the National Liberals, which remains a critical issue. The National Liberal Headquarters discussed the matter all day long and adjourned at midnight without arriving at a decision but evidently reluctant to spread war. Hitherto thirty Conservatives are opposing the National Liberals and it is believed that the Lloyd Georgians are content to accept the position as it stands without taking reprisals, unless there is a considerable extension of opposition.

MORE MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

TORY PEERS PATRONISED.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The following further Ministerial appointments are announced to-day:—

Secretary of State for Air: Col. Sir Samuel Hoare.

Minister of Labour: Sir Clement Barlow.

Minister of Pensions: Major Tryon

First Commissioner of Works: Sir John Baird.

Solicitor-General: Thomas Inskip.

Postmaster-General: Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

The Under-Secretaries include the following:—

India: Earl Winterton.

Foreign Affairs: Mr. Ronald McNeill.

Colonies: Hon. William Ormesby-Gore.

War: Hon. Walter Guinness.

Air: The Duke of Sutherland.

Health: The Earl of Onslow.

Agriculture: The Earl of Ancaster.

Board of Trade: Viscount Wolmer.

Financial Secretary, War: Hon. F. S. Jackson.

Financial Secretary, to the Admiralty: Mr. Bolton Eyres-Monsell.

Home Office: Lt.-Col. Hon. G. Stanley.

Transport: Lt.-Col. Wilfrid Ashley.

Overseas Trade: Sir William Joynson Hicks.

Secretary of Treasury: Lt.-Col. Leslie Wilson.

Civil Lord of Admiralty: Marquess of Linlithgow.

"FRESH PROVOCATION TO NATIONAL LIBERALS."

LONDON, Nov. 1.

In the new Ministerial appointments it is noteworthy that four peers are included in addition to Lord Winterton and Lord Wolmer who sit in the House of Commons. There is a stiffening of the Die-Hard element in the Ministry in which four important posts remain to be filled. 22 held office in the late Government.

The new appointments are regarded as a fresh provocation to the National Liberals and Mr. Lloyd George's next utterance is anxiously awaited. It is unfortunately announced to-day that he has a bad throat and may not be able to speak at Bristol to-morrow.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S" ADVICE TO LL. G.

The "Manchester Guardian" which is ardently preaching the gospel of Liberal reunion, asks Mr. Lloyd George to consider the position without delay in view of the prospect of a return of the "most reactionary Government of modern times" and the obvious fact that the Conservatives do not desire his assistance. It declares that it is not necessary for Mr. Lloyd George to swear allegiance to Mr. Asquith. He only needs to declares himself a Liberal and the local associations will do the rest. The paper dwells on the evidence of personal popularity of the ex-Premier as a most valuable asset.

ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

MILITARISTS' TRIUMPHAL ENTRY

FASCISTI DEMONSTRATION IN ROME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Rome.—One of Sgr. Mussolini's first acts, when he took over his ministerial duties at an unusually early hour this morning, was to ascertain that the State employees were observing punctuality. If they failed to do this, he gave orders that they would be dismissed as being unworthy servants.

The new Premier donned a newly ordered ready-made frockcoat and top hat before proceeding to the Quirinal, where he presented the King with a frank statement of the conditions in Italy. His Majesty read the oath of office, which Mussolini solemnly took, giving a characteristic Fascisti salute, which is copied from ancient Romans.

SOLIDARITY OF THE ALLIES INDISPENSABLE.

Sgr. Mussolini, telegraphing greetings to Mr. Bonar Law and M. Poincare on the assumption of the Premiership, declares that the solidarity of the Allies is indispensable to the effectiveness of political action. He telegraphed in similar fashion to the United States to Mr. Hughes, the American Secretary of State, expressing his confidence in mutual friendly, economic and spiritual collaboration.

Extraordinary scenes of enthusiasm marked the march through Rome of 15,000 Fascisti, clad in their famous black shirts, together with several thousand Nationalists wearing shirts of blue. The streets were decorated and flowers were flung on people in the procession, who, after filing past and reverently saluting the Unknown Soldier's tomb, proceeded to the Quirinal Square, where a hundred thousand assembled.

The King came out and was received with tumultuous cheering. The men then formed up again and were despatched to their homes in 50 special trains prior to demobilisation.

SGR. SFORZA RESIGNS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Paris.—Sgr. Sforza has resigned the Italian Ambassadorship. In telegraphing his resignation to Sgr. Mussolini, Sgr. Sforza declares that it is essential that foreign policy should be not a mere sum of sentiments and resentments. He regrets having to abandon a fruitful work.

APOLOGY FOR "BLACK SHIRT."

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Rome.—When he was received in audience by the King of Italy yesterday, Sgr. Mussolini's first words were, "I must apologise for appearing before Your Majesty in a black shirt."

Sg. Mussolini added that he wished to present himself as the representative of the national movement which had overthrown all obstacles in order to reconstruct the country, "for which purpose I am Your Majesty's obedient servant."

The King and Sgr. Mussolini then shook hands, both pledging themselves to work together for the greatness of Italy.

Sgr. Mussolini ordered only 15,000 "black shirts" to enter Rome to-day to pay homage to the King and to pay a tribute to the Unknown Warrior. The streets yesterday, however, were swarming with Fascisti, who franternised with the troops.

A fight occurred between Fascisti and the Communists in the Siburtino quarter, and, according to newspapers, eight persons were killed and several injured.

FASCISTI DEMOBILISING.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Rome.—The Fascisti High Command have ordered demobilisation of the Fascisti. Numerous Fascisti now in Rome will proceed to their homes after a patriotic procession this evening. The situation in Italy is now regarded as being normal.

TRADE OUTLOOK.

ADVANTAGEOUS POSITION OF BRITAIN

DELHI, Nov. 1.

Colonial Anderson, the retiring President f the Federation of British Industries, in speech to-day, said that the new Government might find some encouragement in the fact that the industrial outlook was less gloomy than it has been during the ast eighteen months. The chief difficulties which lay in the way of the revival of trade was the position of the majority of the European markets. One was forced to the conclusion that the essential antecedent to the stabilisation of the exchanges was in the consideration and readjustment of the Reparation claims. A further retarding influence was the wholesale tariff barriers, which were put up by many countries. In the Empire, however, Britain had great natural advantages in the similarly of ideas, identity of language and relatively favourable tariff and exchange conditions, and from a broad imperial point of view there should be no possible doubt that every step taken for the furtherance of imperial trade would in the long run result to the benefit of the Empire as a whole and of all its constituent parts.—(B. O. W.)

When Delhi Khilofat office was searched in connection with the complaint embezzlement against Munhazar Ali Kha the police took away the register of colun teers enisted for Angora Legion. Th register has been returned after three days.—(A.P.)

VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

SIR M. HAILEY BECOMES HOME MEMBER

BRITISH TREASURY OFFICIAL APPOINTED FINANCIAL MEMBER.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

It is officially announced that Sir Basil Phillott Blackett has been appointed a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council to fill one of the two vacancies, occurring in the next few months. Sir B. Blackett will be the Finance Member.

It is also notified that Lord Rading proposes to place Sir Malcolm Hailey in charge of the Home Department on the retirement of Sir William Vincent in December. Other consequential changes will be announced later.

NEW HOME AND FINANCE MEMBERS.

DELHI, Nov. 1.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Sir Basil Phillott Blackett, K.C.H., Controller of Finance in His Majesty's Treasury, to be a member of the Executive Council of Governor-General of India to fill one of the two vacancies which will occur during the next few months.

The Governor-General proposes to place Sir Malcolm Hailey in charge of the Home Department on the retirement of Sir William Vincent in December next and to assign the portfolio of Finance to Sir Basil Blackett on the latter's arrival in India. Other consequential appointments will be announced later.

PROPOSAL FOR LEVYING NEW CESS IN BEHAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Nov. 1.

The Central Provinces Government has notified in the Official Gazette their proposals for levying a cess of 27 pies per rupee of the land revenue of the agriculturists in Berar. The cess is named Mahar and Jaglia cess. The non-agriculturists like artisans, shopkeepers and money lenders who were immune from this sort of taxation uptill now will also be liable under the new proposals. The whole popudation of Berar is indignant at this.

Mehkar Taluq Conference recently held at Dongaon has passed a resolution recommending the adoption of Satyagraha in case the cess was imposed. Hundreds of applications are being every day sent to the local Government praying abandonment of their proposals which are both unjust and unnecessary in view of the fact that already a surplus of forty lakhs of rupees out of Berar revenues is being spent elsewhere and that the number of Jaglias and Mahars retained at present is far in excess of the requirements the demand of the people is that no additional cess be imposed over and above the Jaglia cess which is one anna in the rupee but if that fell short th deficit be met out of provincial revenues.

LORD HARDINGE.

DELHI, Nov. 1.

Lord Hardinge's decision is due to personal reasons only and has been received with the utmost regret by his Majesty's Government. Lord Hardinge's diplomatic career has been extremely brilliant. He was, for many years, the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, vacating that post in 1910 to become the Viceroy of India. After holding that office for six years, he returned to London as the Permanent Under-Secretary, before becoming the Ambassador in Paris, in succession to Lord Derby.—(B. O. W.)

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Applicants for Commissions in the Medical Units of the Indian Territorial Force who are resident in Bombay should apply to the Headquarters, Bombay District, Queen's Road, and not to Poona.

Official and Personal.

Lieut.-Colonel Markham Carter and Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Visser left Government House on Monday.

Sir George Lloyd was the guest of Mr. F. C. Griffith and Officers of the Police Service at Dinner at the Poona Gymkhana Club on the same day.

His Excellency attended the Inter-District Police Sports at the Bhambarda Police Lines, Poona, on Wednesday afternoon.

RICE THEFTS CASE.

ALL ACCUSED CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 1.

The rice thefts case concluded to-day when the jury, after an hour's deliberation, found all the accused guilty. Mr. Smith, Deputy Superintendent of Police was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. Mr. Stephens, Port Trust officer, to four years, and other accused from six months to two years.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—A law has recently been passed in Portugal providing for the liquidation of the Transportes Maritimos do Estado, a shipping company which traded with Indian and other Eastern Ports. A Commission has been appointed by the Portuguese Government to carry out the liquidation and a sum of 60,000 Contos voted to pay off the debts due by the Company to trade creditors. The offices of the Commission are in Lisbon.

ALI BROTHERS.

SUFFERING FOR GOD & COUNTRY

WILL GOVT. LIBERATE THEM NOW?

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha a public meeting was held at Marwadi Vidyalaya on Wednesday evening to celebrate the Ali Brothers Day, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall presiding.

Mr. Pickthall who was received with loud cheers in opening the proceedings, said they were celebrating that day, the anniversary of conviction of Maulana Mohmed Ali and Moulana Shaukat Ali. The time they were imprisoned they were considered to be traitors more or less, but at any rate conspirators for preaching the ideas which had triumphed to-day. It had always seemed to him to be a strange thing that those two friends whom he loved as his own brothers should have been charged with conspiracy. In the dictionary, the meaning of the word "conspiracy" was defined as something done in secret or something done surreptitiously. But he did not think any two men in the history of the world have spoken out anything so boldly and so truly as the Ali Brothers. However, they were acquitted of the charge of conspiracy as they all knew, but they were condemned on a minor charge. The real crime for which they went to the prison was the greatest of all crimes in the eyes of the modern Government, viz., speaking truth to the rulers. The Mussalmans were bound and ordered to speak the truth to the rulers, and if Mohmed Ali and Shaukat Ali had hidden anything of the truth by so much they would have been bad Mussalmans. It was their religious duty, therefore, to speak out the whole truth and show the real position; and in doing so they did their religious duty. At that time the British policy was anti-Turkish definitely and fixedly, and to his mind a subordinate branch of the British Government could hardly have acted otherwise in the matter. Now they were told now that the British policy had been reversed, that full justice was to be done to the Mussalmans, and that Lloyd George's pledges were to be kept.

WANTED REAL CHANGE OF HEART.

He hoped that the subordinate branch of the British Government in earnest of these promises would set the Ali Brothers and Mahatma Gandhi free. So long as these leaders were kept in prison there would always remain a doubt in the mind of the Indian nation as to the sincerity of any such change of policy, and they would not think of the real change of heart nor properly rejoice over good news. They were all rejoicing over the Angora victory, but if Mohmed Ali and Shaukat Ali were in the midst of them they would have rejoiced the more over Turkish victory. As political prisoners possibly they did not know of the Turkish victory, so without their (the Ali Brothers') rejoicing their joy was not complete. He first met Mohmed Ali in London when he was the head of the Khilafat Delegation. He was sorry to say that the English people did not listen to him though they had fairly large audience. They thought him a sort of a mad man because he talked of religion as something that dominated politics. English people did not generally find religion dominating politics, but Mohmed Ali thought that it was practical politics and told the people that they had to conform to higher law or they could not hold their Asiatic possessions. Nobody paid any attention to it, nor did they do anything to prevent the Greek atrocities towards the Turks. Now everybody in London remembered Mohmed Ali. Strange though his words may have seemed at that time, he was speaking the home truth.

DOOR OF SUFFERING.

For Shaukat Ali he would only say [illegible] he was the first Indian to greet him w[illegible] he first landed his foot on the Ind[illegible] soil and gave him a hearty embrace of l[illegible] and friendship, and the more he kn[illegible] him the more he loved him as one [illegible] the world's great and simple souls [illegible] was greater in simplicity than a cle[illegible] hair-splitting intellectual. So far as the Turkish Government had done wrong in the past, which he could remember, they had purged themselves. How did they purge themselves? In the Holy Koran it was said that Allah often opened the door of suffering through which men passed out purified and nobler. The true believer passed through the gate of suffering. The Turks had been through such a door of suffering, as no other nation in the world had gone through, and they had come out purified and nobler. The Indian heroes who went to prison will come out purified and nobler. For what did they write from the prison midst their sufferings." We are very happy." It merely meant that they had not flinched or despaired. They had gone through the door of suffering, and every Indian who follows their example with a staunch heart will please God soon see that day of joy and thanksgiving. (Applause).

Mrs. Gokhale then addressing in Marathi said they should keep the Ali Brothers Day sacred as they suffered for them and the nation, and they went to prison for the love of their religion, and it was the duty of every Indian to love his religion and be prepared to go to prison, if needs be, for the sake of religion. Khaddar was an emblem of purity, and they could not be patriot without putting on khadar. She exhorted the audience to use khadar, and thus bring the Swarajya soon.

SERVING THE WHOLE WORLD.

Mr. Manilal Kothare then said Ali Brothers had by their love to their religion had not served the Moslem world only but the whole world. They loved their religion so much that they were prepared even to give their life for it. He urged every Indian to help in the Khilafat movement, to be-

(Continued on next page.)

MULTAN RIOTS.

RESPONSIBILITY OF MUSLIMS

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN'S STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct. 31.

Hakim Ajmal Khan has issued a statement giving his final views on the Multan riots. He says that the party consisting of himself, Pundit Malaviya, Messrs. Prakasam, Jamnalal Bajaj, Dunichand, Sherwani, Ahmad Ali and Malik Lal Khan who had gone to Multan to make enquiries left their work unfinished, because of the lack of really helpful co-operation of both Muhammadan and Hindu representatives of Multan. He blames the Muhammadans particularly for betraying greater regard for officialdom and not being fully acquainted with the true facts. He regrets that the people of Multan were in the hands of the self-interested notables of the city, who kept them away from national and religious activities. The only alternative left was to explain the situation and bring about a rapprochement through public meetings. But in this respect they were unfortunately prevented by the Deputy Commissioner from addressing any meetings without informing him. But Hakimji's view is that so far as the Multan public is concerned it would have willingly acted upon his and his co-workers' advice, if they had been given a fair change and opportunity. Hakimji after refering to his and Pundit Malaviya's conversation with the Deputy Commissioner, says, that in spite of the Deputy Commissioner's explanation he fails to understand how the police could not prevent the disturbance assuming such serious and deplorable proportions.

EXCESSES BY MUSLIMS.

Hakim Ajmal Khan agrees with the statements given in their joint report by Messrs. Santanam and Malikal Khan, except that they gave a wrong estimate of the loss of property and the number of casualties and adds the barbarous and disgraceful misdeeds of Muhammadan hooligans, were not only confined to destruction of temples and buildings but extended to burning of Hindu shops and looting of their goods and property. Graver and more heinous still were the brutal assaults made on helpless Hindu ladies and the injuries caused to them. Such barbarities deserve the highest condemnation against the perpetrators of these evil deeds and should on no account be tolerated or connived at by drawing a veil over them or trying to minimise their enormity. The Hindu citizens of Multan besides deserving every sympathy and apology for all that has been done against them, are entitled to praise for their conduct in not retaliating in the same degree and direction, inasmuch as in no instance did they molest any Muslim woman or desecrate a Mosque. The loss of property through fire and looting suffered by Hindus is considerably more than that of Muslims and should be mutually compensated for. Considering the proportion of damages suffered by the Hindus the Mussalmans have to pay at least double of what may be asked of the Hindus.

CONFLICTING EVIDENUE.

Proceeding, Hakimji says there are two points round which the whole controversy rages. Some responsible and influential Mussalmans with whom I had occasions to talk did not even seem to appreciate and discriminate the sequence of events as they had occurred. Firstly they appear to insist on the initial cause, which according to them is supposed to have precipitated the riot and secondly they also allege the burning and throwing of copies of the Qoran in a well. All the Hindus whom I met deny any stone having been thrown, while all the Mussalmans whom I met assert that a stone was actually thrown. But as we did not conduct any regular investigation in regard to the particular issue of the stone being the initial cause, which could enable us to arrive at any definite conclusion as to whether or not any stone was thrown, I cannot give any specific opinion on the point. Nevertheless, from the fact of Muslims with the *Tazia* attacking the telephone connection house, I can safely conclude this that the provocation was either solely due to the burji. Having got entangled in the fire of tazia, the story of the stone to be correct the already existing annoyance developed into a full provocation, which in the absence of knowledge about the house from which the stone came, found misdirected vent on the aforesaid house.

The second complaint consists of (1) the burning of a copy of the Holy Quran, and (2) the throwing of a copy of the Holy Quran into a well. The story of the burning of the Quran does not appear to be the act of any Hindu. This copy of the Qoran was found in a sack containing other books and articles belonging to some Mussalman which was lying in the custody of a Hindu shopkeeper in his shop. This shop was set fire to by Muslim hooligans and the copy of the Quran also got burnt together with other articles in the shop. I have no doubt in my mind about the accuracy of this fact, because when in the course of the meeting of the representatives of both communities this particular incident was mentioned by the spokesman of the Muslim member. A Hindu member narrated the above facts of the Quran having been left along with other books in the custody of a shop-keeper, the assertion of the Hindu gentleman remained uncontroverted by Mussalmans. Besides, I have it on good authority from reliable and respectable Mussalmans, that the story of the burning of the Holy Quran by the Hindus is not true.

MORE UNTRUE STORIES.

Another incident relates to a copy of the Holy Quran having been extracted from a well attached to a mosque in a Hindu Mohalla a few days after the riot. From the circumstances of this case, as brought to my notice, I, for one am not satisfied that in this instance also blame can lie with the Hindus. No damage was done to the mosque adjacent to the well and it does not stand to reason that in retaliation for all the excesses committed by the Mussulmans, namely burning of temples, Guru Granth Sahib and breaking of idols, frenzied and excited Hindus would merely content themselves with the mild retaliation of picking up the Holy Quran from the inner portion of a mosque and quietly throwing it into a well, without having recourse to the demonstrative action of burning or tearing it in public. At the first search in the well made in the presence of a Hindu gentleman, papers in the shape of legal deeds and documents are stated to have been extracted. The Imam of the mosque on being reminded by a Hindu gentleman that the Quran was not first found from the well, merely replied that it was found in the second search made after the latter had left.

For all the excesses committed at Multan the Mussalmans alone are responsible for (1) burning of temples (2) breaking of idols, (3) burning of Guru Granth Sahib (4) wanton assaults on some women with lathis and forcible removal of ornaments from their persons and robbing them of their valuables. Hooligans of both communities are guilty of brutally assaulting many an innocent man resulting in serious injuries and loss of life.

EXAGGERATIONS BY HINDUS.

I cannot refrain from mentioning that the attitude adopted by the Hindus of Multan after the riot has been far from commendable. The following may serve as examples. For the sake of revenge attempts were made to incriminate even those persons who had not taken any part in the disturbances. A few such cases were brought to my notice and are within my knowledge and there is reason to believe the truth of this being done. Some women have been induced to give false or exaggerated evidence and I regretfully say that I have myself seen some of my Hindu brethren inducing ladies to do so. False allegations of rape are also being made. A responsible Congress office-bearer reported that cases of rape had also occurred and that he knew of two cases with certainty. One of these cases Pundit Malaviyaji and myself investigated by ascertaining from the husband himself and found the allegation to be entirely baseless. We did not get the opportunity of inquiring about the other case. A child was also said to have been thrown into the fire. We have seen the child ourselves, and I cannot for a moment believe that it was so treated. This allegation too seems to me to be no more than a mere fiction.

CHIVALROUS EXCEPTIONS.

In the light of the narrative I cannot help concluding that the Hindus by making such allegations are weakening their strong case. Such in brief is my reading of the lamentable situation in Multan, for which my co-religionists are responsible in a comparatively far greater degree. My sense of shame and grief would have been completely overwhelming had not some truly chivalrous Muslim ladies provided a silver lining to the dark cloud. The exemplary conduct of my Muslim sisters in giving shelter and help to some 40 helpless Hindu men and women cannot be sufficiently praised. The action of some Muslim as well as Hindu gentlemen in protecting women from the fury of mobs even at imminent risks to their own lives and properties, also eloquently speaks for itself. These are examples which every lover of Hindu—Muslim entente would look upon with satisfaction and pride and would sincerely wish the misguided Multan public to emulate.

ALI BROTHERS.

(Continued from previous page.)

come a Congress member and to put on khadi. He hoped Bombay would set a good example by selling khadi worth a lakh of rupees in a month, thus giving daily bread to hundreds of poor village people.

Dr. Rajabali said the Ali Brothers were not only religious but also patriots. If Indians wanted to become true patriots they should don khadi, for it was a true service to the country.

Pandit Mukund Malaviya then said the life of the Ali Brothers was one of self-sacrifice. All over the world they were known as "men of self-sacrifice." They were a pride to their old mother. The best way of releasing them from jail was to follow in their ootsteps.

Mahiswar Kaleshwar Pandya said the Law of God was greater than the law of man. The Ali Brothers went to jail because they obeyed the Law of God more than the law of man. As Indian patriots, they should obey the law of God and follow in the Ali Brothers' footsteps.

Mr. Minocheher Madon said the Ali Brothers were imprisoned not because they were guilty of sedition or conspiracy but because they loved the country and preferred to serve the country. If they had remained loyal to Government they would have got high distinctions but they preferred to serve their country rather than earn encomiums from Government.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha in according vote of thanks to the speakers assured the Government that to the Indian nation the Ali Brothers were innocent, and he hoped that wiser counsel would prevail and Government would liberate their leaders from jail soon.

UNPARALLELED SACRIFICES.

BOMBAY MOSLEMS' TRIBUTE.

With a view to celebrate the "Ali Brothers' Day", a public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee of India was held on Wednesday night at the Mastanshah Tank Maidan, New Nagpada, Mr. Abdul Ghani Chowdhry Editor, "The Khilafat", presiding. The meeting was attended by no less than three thousand Moslems. The maiden was decorated with flags bearing the emblem of the Crescent and the Star. The Khilafat volunteers were present, attired in Turkish uniforms, at the maidan to maintain order in the meeting. The proceedings commenced with the recitation from the Holy Quran by Maulana Abdul Alim Siddique. Touching and heart-rending poems relating to Mustafa Kamal Pasha and the Karachi prisoners were recited by Mr. Azghar Ali Quidvai. At the outset Moulvi Abdul Alim explained the importance of the memorable day they were celebrating that day, which was the birthday of their Prophet.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The president, in his opening speech, said that in the absence of his friend Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall he had been asked to preside over the meeting that night. They had met there to celebrate the "Ali Brothers' Day". He knew very well the unique services rendered by the brave Ali Brothers regarding whom he would speak in the end. He, then, called upon Mr. Manilal Kothare to move the first resolution (cheers.)

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Kathare moved:—

"That this public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay most cordially offers its humble taken of congratulations to the Karachi prisoners—Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Maulana Hussein Ahmed Muhajir, Maulana Nesar Ahmed, Dr. Saifuddin Kichlew and Pir Gulam Mujaddid on their unparalled sacrifices for their religion and country and for the untold suffering which they have been undergoing since this day last year to uphold the true dogmas of religion, and begs to assure them that the Mussalmans of Bombay shall in every way show themselves ready for every kind of sacrifices for the sake of religion and country in every way trying to follow their incarcerated leaders' precious and brilliant services.

Mr. Kothari, in moving the above resolution, said that they were quite aware of the solemn occasion on which they had gathered there. Had it not been for the valiant Ali Brothers, he was sure, the Khilafat movement would not have been so well agitated as it had been. It was no use passing a resolution of that kind. What was really necessary was self-sacrifice on their part. When the Ali Brothers were free in this country, they strengthened and advanced the movement of the Khilafat. He regretted that some of the persons present in the meeting were not clad in Khaddar. What Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali wanted them to do was to further the work for the country. He appealed to them to enrol themselves in large numbers as members of the Khilafat Committee within 48 hours. He also asked them to boycott all foreign cloth and wear nothing but Khaddar, for on Khaddar depended the salvation of their country. Only a few months back when Maulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali were being removed from the Karachi gaol, he happened to interview them at Abu Station. The only message Maulana Shaukat Ali gave the speaker at the time was "I am a soldier, my chief (Mahatma Gandhi) knows well what to do best." Finally he appealed to them to follow in the footstep of the Ali Brothers. (Cheers).

Mr. B. F. Bharucha seconding the resolution in Urdu said that day was the day of thanksgiving, for on that day Gazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha and his lieutenants achieved brilliant success. At the time when the Government of Sir George Lloyd removed away from their midst the brave Ali Brothers, what was the condition of the Khilafat? At that time the Greeks were massacring the Turks in Smyrna and other places. The work of the Ali Brothers was for their country and religion. He appealed to them that the country was theirs and therefore they should try their level best to attain the goal of Swarajya. So long as they sincerely remembered Allah their cause, which was just, would not be jeopardised. (Cheers).

After Mr. Mohanlal Pandya and Mr. Kamar Ahmed had supported the resolution it was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The president, then, briefly narrated the facts leading to the arrest and conviction of the distinguished Karachi prisoners.

A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings after midnight.

ALI BROTHERS' DAY.

Mr. A. H. S. Khatri of the Central Khilafat Committee Bombay writes:—

It is an open secret that the Indians had determined to observe Ali Brothers' Day on (the 1st November) as the anniversary of their first day in jail. Even before any formal resolution was adopted by the Central Committee nearly all the papers published suggestions for observing the Ali Brothers Day, and undoubtedly Assam could not have remained ignorant of this important suggestion, knowing it as a fact that Assam has been taking the greatest interest and playing the noblest and the grandest part in the Khilafat and Swaraj activities. Under the circumstances the mentality of Sylhet officials in stopping an ordinary telegram sent to all Provincial Khilafat Committees, directing them to observe the AliBrothers Dayand to make collection for the Aeroplane Fund, from being delivered to the secretary, Assam Provincial Khilafat Committee, Sylhet, is beyond all comprehension. On receipt of the intimation of non-delivery, a Press Message was sent, by wire, to some 20 papers stating the above facts on the 27th ultimo but I was really amused to find the following intimation on the 31st October from the Telegraph Department:—

"Dear Sir,—A telegram that was booked by you on the 27th inst. to 20 papers is found objectionable and stopped by the orders of the authorities concerned.

This is certainly one of the glaring instances of the bureaucracy coming to the rescue and aid of itss ubordinates. I need comment on its no further."

Justices Oldfield and Davadas delivered judgment on Wednesday in an appeal preferred by J. A. Vanderput, driver, and Narayana Marar, Assistant Station-Master, the accused in the Bomidi railway collision case. The collision occurred on the 14th December 1920. The accused were prosecuted and the former sentenced to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment and the latter to that of 9 months. Their lordships up-held the convictions but reduced the sentence of Vanderput to 9 months in view of his long service and confirmed the sentence on Marar.

DEHRA DUN CONFERENCE.

FOLLOW BEACONLIGHT OF REASON AND LOVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

The Dehra Dun Conference commence its sitting yesterday, Pt. Motilal Nehr presiding. Among those present were Mr V. J. Patel, Mrs. Naidu, Miss Naidu Messrs. Gauri Shankar Misra, Harkarnat Misra, Shivprasad Gupta, Abdul Majid Fakir Sherwani, Zahur Ahmed, Kirpalani Ramdas Gandhi, Haribhai and others Later Bi-Aman, Begum Mahomed Ali an M. Azad Sobani arrived. Telegrams goodwill were received from Hakim Ajmal Khan, Pt. Malviya, Mrs. Gandhi, Messrs. Shrinivasa Iyengar, Rajagopalchariar, Kasturi Ranga Iyangar, Jamanlal Bajaj, N. C. Kelkar and others.

OUR INALIENABLE RIGHTS.

Thakur Chandansingh, Chairman, Reception Committee, then made his speech expressing gratitude to the *Kisan* brothers and warm appreciation of the Sikhs. He continued that the Indian Christian community which has given t Joseph, an Andrews, a Stokes, and others is sure to dispel lurking misapprehensions as to the future under Swaraj. He described the Congress message as attaching "ourselves to no party that does not carry the national tri-colour and keep step to the music of Indian national union. We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, equal and exact justice to all men of whatever religious or political persuasions peace and honest friendship with all nations, entangling into alliance with none, support of State Governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations for our local and domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against any anti-Swaraj tendencies, preservation of the National Government in its whole constitutional vigour as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of person under the protection of the Habeas Corpus and trial by jury impartially selected. These principles form a bright constellation which has gone before us and which shall guide our steps through any age of peaceful or tumultons struggle and subsequent reformation. God help us and our rights."

ENTRY INTO COUNCILS URGED.

Dealing with Hindu-Muslim unity, Thakur Chandan Singh said, "I wish to work, I wish to live and I wish to die as a God-fearing, honest and patriotic Indian first and I do not bother myself about other concerns so long as I know I am following the beaconlight of reason and love in the conduct of my life." Continuing the speaker said, Hindus are not satisfied though Muslims are doing as much as they should by way of reciprocating the brotherly feelings the Hindus entertain. They feel for one thing that the Khilafat agitation is slightly over-coloured with the spirit of Pan-Islam and secondly that condemnation by Muslims of forced conversions of Hindus in Malabar was not as full-throated and did not ring as true as it should be in these days of Hindu-Muslim unity. A formula of adjustment has yet to be found by which local Hindu-Moslem disputes about cow-killing and mosque music can be locally settled without the intervention of peacemakers of the first magnitude. He would be the first man to lay down his life in the defence of the Khilafat, he continued, but he wanted to say candidly that he felt the interests of the country were often overlooked and sacrified in the interest of Angora. The Khilafat question could be tackled by the Congress and the Khilafat organisation should act not on parallel lines but in loyal cooperation with the Congress. He referred to the physical deterioration of Hindus and urged the necessity of developing physic. He ended by saying. "We must enter the councils, fight battles there, create deadlocks and bring about Swaraj.

WAIT FOR C. D. COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The President was received warmly and spoke for over an hour. He briefly reviewed the history of non-cooperation since the last conference. He deprecated discussions before the publication of the Civil Disobedience Committee report. Khaddar he continued, is as necessary for political emancipation as food for life. He strongly deprecated the the attitude of those who said that in political warfare we must stick to the same programme.

The Khilafat Conference was held the same evening. The Chairman referred to the precarious position of the Khilafat and dwelt on Britain's hostile policy towards Turkey.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE & C. I. D.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You were kind enough to give us the use of your column inviting the information from "two members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee who under anonymity had made certain allegations but so far have not come forward with information in support of their allegations. Under the circumstances the public will know what credence to give to such allegations and rumours.

Thanking you for your courtesy in this connection.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI,
TAIRSEE.
Joint Honorary Secretary.

GURU-KA-BAGH.

PLEA FOR SETTLEMENT,

TINKERING IN THE PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE. Oct. 31.

In the Punjab Legislative Council to-day Sardar Dasaundha Singh moved the following resolution:—"That this Council recommends to Government (A) that further arrests in connection with the Guru-ka-Bagh be stopped. (B) That a committee consisting of five Sikh members of the Council be appointed to bring about a settlement between the Mahant and the Shiromony Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee. (C) That all persons arrested or convicted in connection with the Guru-ka-Bagh he released as soon as a settlement is effected". After three and a half hours' debate the Council rejected part (A) of the resolution by 14 to 27 votes and adopted part (B) of the resolution in an amended form:—that a committee consisting of five Sikh members of the Council, to be selected by all the Sikh members of the Council, be appointed to bring about a settlement beween the Mahant of the Guru-ka-Bagh and the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabhandak Committee. As part (A) of the resolution had been rejected by the Council, the mover withdrew part (C) of the resolution. The major portion of the Council's time was devoted to a discussion of the first part of the resolution to which an amendment was moved by Mr. Muharram Ali Chisti. The mover of the resolution emphasised the point that the arrests must cease before any settlement could be arrived at. Rai Bahadur Hari Chand of Multan supported Sardar Dasundha Singh and begged Mr. Chisti to withdraw his amendment. Mr. Chisti then withdrew his amendment. Sir John Maynard said that there was a serious misunderstanding of the actual position. The Government was upholding law. It only made arrests because the law was violated. If Government stood aside, it would mean that Government would allow the law to be violated. It would mean that Akalis would carry out their intentions and that one part would get all it desired. At this stage a number of members enquired from the mover of the resolution whether he could assure the Council that the Jathas would be stopped from going to the Guruka-Bagh pending a settlement. The mover, in his reply, said that he could not make a promise, as he had not consulted the Prabhandak Committee on this point. Several members then opposed the motion on the ground that unless the Akalis gave an undertaking that they would stop the Jathas, the arrests could not be stopped. Lala Karkishan Lal said that Government was impartial in the matter, being a third party. If the matter could be settled between Mahant and Prabhandak Committee, the Government would gladly stand aside and be very glad if a settlement was arrived at. Sir John Maynard said that he wanted the owner of the property to consider for himself what would happen if Government should henceforth not protect the property in consideration of the sentiment and genuineness of feelings of the man who wanted to take possession of another man's property. It was a serious matter and its consequences would be serious. Did they not expect Government to protect property when it was attacked? How could Government be generous with another man's property? It was said, relax the law a little. How long would Government have to go on relaxing the law and where was this to end? Was this house, there, he asked to recommend to the Government to relax the law and not maintain it when it was violated. After the first part of the resolution had been rejected, Mr. Ganpat Rai moved a resolution recommending the appointment of a committee to enquire into the allegations made in the press and by organised public bodies against the conduct of the police and civil officers in connection with the recent riots at Multan. The mover had not finished his speech when the council adjourned till tomorrow.

CONVICTION OF MORE AKALIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

A jatha, hundred and eleven strong, arrested at Guru-ka-bagh yesterday was tried today. Twenty-five of the jatha were discharged on account of age and others convicted. The discharged Akalis sought arrest a second time. Some have even been arrested, tried and discharged three times.

Tajasingh, Prsident Akali Dal, was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment and two rundred rupees fine or six months in default.

Subedar Surain Singh arrested in connection with recruiting Akalis in village Chiddan near Guru-ka-bagh was discharged today.

AKALIS RUN OVER BY TRAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 1.

Four Sikh men and one Sikh woman who were arrested for molesting reporters at a meeting held recently at Tarn-Tarn near Amritsar were convicted yesterday under sections 342 and 332 I. P. C. to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of rupees one hundred, in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Arrests of Akalis yesterday at Guru-ka-bagh numbered one hundred. The Parbhandak Committee state that the special train which took 420 Akalis to the jails on the Frontier ran over many people and that many were injured. The incident occurred at Hassan Abdal near the Frontier where the people about a hundred in number sat on the main line endeavouring to stop the train for the purpose of giving refreshment to Akali prisoners.

C. A. Mepherson, Superintendent of Police, Amritsar, who has been in charge of Guru-ka-bagh affairs has been transferred to Lahore.

W. H. Chadwick has arrived to take charge.

"NO SPARING OF THE ROD"!

PLEA FOR MORE REPRESSION

A GALLANT COLONEL'S EFFUSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

Col. J. D. Crawford, General Secretary, European Association addressing the members of the Rotary Club to-day said:—"The European Association stands primarily for the maintenance in India of those high ideals of justice, integrity and efficiency which are characteristic of the British Empire. It is those ideals that have made Britain a power that she now is and any departure therefrom has resulted in a lowering of prestige of the British nation, especially amongst races of the Near and Middle East. In this country the British nation has eventually resolved on the inclusion of this great Continent as a self-governing dominion in Great British Commonwealth of Nations. Progress has been slow, and in view of great problems inherent in India must be slow, though it has been steady but the seed sown a hundred years ago is at last beginning to bear fruit, though not without pains of labour that must accompany all birth. The growth that follows that birth must inevitably be slow and if the character of the newly born democratic institutions in India is to be developed, there must be no sparing of the rod. The ideals which we cherish so highly must be impressed on the new democracy by straight speaking. There must be no pampering if we wish to see our child grow to manhood as we would have him. That is the work of the European Association and in pitching our aims high we shall be serving the best interests of the European community we represent.

I have dealt with the normal aspect first because I believe it is a large issue and includes the lesser and more selfish one of our own material needs. If we can gain the larger issue the lesser one will be served to. I take it that you being British will agree on the moral side and though many since arrived in Calcutta tried to impress upon me how very materialistic the European community in India is, my experience in the great war is such that I know that under the veneer of materialism there lies a very real feeling for the finer things of life. It is easy, gentlemen, to speak fine words but far harder to translate those words into deeds. You will ask me how I propose that the European Association should set to work. On your part that action should take the form of joining the Association, maintaining its funds and by your personal work and interest helping to keep it always striving towards the realization of those ideals I have already mentioned. On the part of the Association the action must be political. To any of you who have studied the changed conditions resulting from the introduction of the Montagu Chelms-ford Reforms one factor will be patent. It is that power in this country has largely passed out of the hands of Government officials into the hands of representatives of the electorate. Formerly our ideals were safe in the keeping of Government officials, who had themselves imbibed them with their mother's milk. Now that the Government official can no longer carry on unassisted, it becomes essential for the non-official European in spite of his already heavy business responsibilities, to enter the political arena in the protection of his individual and business interests and greater still for the maintenance of the European standard and ideals. If, however, he is to carry any weight in this country he must himself be imbued with high aims and pursue those aims with firmness. He must be organised and united, for in unity lies strength and in strength lies safety. For this, the European Association provides a suitable organisation capable of development and were it really strongly supoted it would be truly representative of European opinion in this country strong and active and as such capable of attracting to it all sober Indian opinion in this country.

INDIAN FINANCE.

(Continued from page 6.)

Indian Extremist might well ask for a complete repudiation of the bulk of our national debt, incurred without our consent or concurrence.

Economics of Imperialism.

The most important criticism against this change in policy is that—even admitting its wisdom and necessity—it imposes unfair, disproportionate burdens on India. If the annexation of the frontier territories be an object of the Indian Army; if the maintenance of the balance of power in Asia is desirable—these are objects imposed upon us by Imperial considerations which are, to say the least, as beneficial to England as to India. Of the total military strength of British Empire, India has supplied the largest proportion and borne the largest share of such expenditure after England. The advantages of such armies is common to the Empire, though its great benefit goes largely to England. Why then should England not bear a share of such increased expenditure on the army maintained in Imperial interests?

Limits of Military Expenditure.

If the strength of the Army in India is strictly limited by considerations exclusively of Indian national defence, *India would not need a standing, regular army fully equipped for war, and organised to take the field at any moment, of more than* 1,50,000 *men of all ranks and arms.* Even if the unjust, unnecessary principle of keeping not more than two Indian soldiers to 1 European is maintained, this would mean 50,000 British troops and 1,00,000 Indian troops. At the exaggerated cost of Rs. 2,100 per each European soldier and Rs. 500 per each Indian per annum, the cost of such a standing Army would be

British Army	.....	Rs. 10,50,00,000
Indian Army	.....	,, 5,00,00,000
		Rs. 15,50,00,000

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SEASON TICKET FARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, Will any member in the Bombay Council ask the Government if it is fair to allow the B. B. & C. I. Co., to increase the season ticket fare between Bombay and Virar! The increase means the reduction of income by 25% so far as railway fare is concerned. Those who are wise enough to suggest 5 and 10 % in rent over the Standard Rent of 1916 will not feel shy, I believe, to demand justification for this increase of 25%. The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas at the time of debate on the Rent Act Amendment Bill last month, had suggested giving housing facilities in the suburbs of Bombay, and with this object to provide easy means of transit for residents thereat. The Hon. member will now be pleased to see this first step in the direction of providing facility to the suburban population where the rents are hardly in any sense easy. It is no excuse on the part of the company to claim this increase of 25% because it is an increase after 40 years, when the housing problem of Bombay has been engaging grave attention of all interested. To establish the Development Department, to control the increase of rent for some years to come, to give facility to new constructions— All this is being done on the one hand to prove the anxious care of Government for the needy population, and particulary of limited measure, and on the other to allow the company to make an increase of 25 % in the present rates of season ticket fare, not even excluding the 3rd class. Will Government be pleased to see with what facility the 3rd class passengers are being brought to Bombay and taken to their homes in the evening? The high souled officials can not realise the difficulties of a poorer person staying in the suburb with his family paying over Rs. 10 p. m. for his residence, to leave his home at 9-30 a.m. and returning at about 9 p.m. quite fatigued with his work and tired of a long tideous journey. I am really astonished to read the argument made in support of the increase that in comparison with the single journey ticket holder, the season ticket holder is at a great advantage where he is in a position to travel more than once in the same fare. Can there be any more charitable feeling than this unsolicited facility so magnanimously offerred by the company !,This only requires a bit of more energy in a passenger after his incoming and outgoing travels of over 40 or 50 miles and labours of his day's toilings. Why, surely the refreshing evening breeze of the country will secure the same to him ! Can the company not advance the plea as well ? Yours &c.

N. V. D.

Bombay Oct. 25.

SIXTH SANITATION ROUND.

DRAINAGE NUISANCE AT CAROL ROAD.

A party consisting of 15 persons including Messrs B. G. Parelkar and M. A. Dabholkar, representatives of F. & G. wards respectively, the Assistant Health Officer of 'G' ward, Mr. Narayan Bhai, Chief Inspector, Drainage and Mr. S. B. Kulkarni, Superintendent, Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute took a round in 'G' ward. After crossing the Elphinstone Bridge the party got down and inspected the locality near Carol Road. A part of the road was opened for putting electric cables by the Andhra Valley Electric Power Supply Company, which, some one whispered, never cares to repair the trenches dug up.

The next thing which attracted the notice of the party was a big opening made for some drainage work just near a chawl occupied by some Parsi family. An old Parsi lady, perhaps seeing the inquisitive members of the party, hurriedly got down and bitterly complained about the intolerable nasty smell. This work, she added was going on for the last three months. Mr. Kulkarni remarked that the above nuisance had been continuing for the whole of the last year at various parts of the Road. The party observed more openings made at various places by the Drainage Department. From these openings filthy water was flowing throughout the length and breadth of the Road. The Chief Inspector of Drainage explained that all the drainage pipes of the main line were worn out causing thereby incessant chokes, to remove which openings were made. When a question was asked as to who should be held responsible for the suffering of the people neither the officials of the Health Department nor those of the Drainage Department, it appeared, were willing to take blame upon themselves. The Drainage Inspector tried to put it on the Mechanical Engineer who he told, was in charge of Ejectors the non-working of which was the cause of surcharge of the sewers. Somebody asked: "Would the people of the 'A' ward have tolerated such kind of nuisance for so long a time?" The Drainage Inspector gave a negative reply.

Then the party inspected a chawl popularly known as Brahmin's chawl owned by one Mr. Rele. The chawl was in such an insanitary condition that the party could not have observed a more striking contrast between the sanctity and cleanliness associated with the name of the chawl and its prevailing filthy condition. The rooms of the chawl were occupied by depressed class people and were very much crowded. The back portion of the latrines was full of night-soil and other foul matter. The open space before the rooms was filled with mud, mixed with all sorts of filth. The Health Officer remarked that the people's habits must be changed Some of the tenants complained that the bhaing was not coming regularly to clean the privies and that it had been his practice to wash the inside of the privies with dirty water accumulating there. Taking into consideration the fact, that people from the Health Department were silent about this matter and the water taps being situated away from the location of the privies, there was no grounds to disbelieve the above statement made by the tenants.

ECHO OF PRINCES' PROTECTION BILL.

SIR. D. SARBADHIKARI ANSWERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA OCT. 30.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari has stated in his speech at Poona that the Assembly approached the Government on invitation. This is far from the truth, as a reference to the published proceedings will satisfy all concerned. It was Mr. Rangachari of the Democratic party who first raised the point unnecessarily by a motion for adjournment in which Sir Devprasad Sarbadhikari also participated.

Mr. Ranghari said in the course of his speech, "I want to help the Govt. in this matter, in order to prevent the action which the Governor-General proposes to take. I have suggested a course which would give us an opportunity to think about the materials the Govt. have so as to enable us to come to a fresh conclusion." And Sir D. Sarbadhikari, on behalf of the National party, said, "That would be the indication I should like to give on this side of the House."

Thus, the leader of the National party and the leader of the Democratic party invited the Govt. to give them an opportunity—mark the words— for a fresh conclusion. Of course the Govt. never wanted from the Assembly any fresh consideration or conclusion. They had the Governor-General's extraordinary powers to which the Council of State would nod. So Sir William Vincent was truculent and his attitude in regard to the motion for adjournment showed that he was not going to urge the Governor-General for withdrawing the Certificate, unless some assurance was forthcoming from the Assembly. Both Sir William and the President mildly chastised the members of the Assembly, who wanted to raise a discussion on the decision for which Assembly alone was responsible. Though, thus, rebuked, the members still pursued their request, Sir Devaprasad including, and the result was a conference during the luncheon interval. It was after this conference that Sir D. Sarabadhikari Mr. Rangachari and a few others went to the Viceregal Lodge and if anybody were responsible for this meeting at the Viceregal Lodge they were—Sir D. Sarabadhikari and his colleagues and not Government. This fact was admitted by Sir. D. Sarbadhikari himself at the next sitting of the Assembly. He said "every effort has been made by the non-official members to bring about a state of things that would allow a re-examination of the question on further materials and on a proper basis. That unfortunately has failed." And now exactly a month after this open confession in the Assembly, Sir Devaprasad attempts to show that it was the Govt. that extended the invitation and he and the other members of the Assembly did not approach the Govt. with bated breath. The facts which I have quoted are in themselves a conclusive proof that an abortive attempt at reconsideration of the Assembly's decision was made by Sir. D. Sarbadhikari and his colleagues when there was absolutely no need for it, and all this in respect of a Bill, about the necessity for which the members of the legislature are still to be convinced. Moreover, the rank and file of the Democratic party the only party that, perhaps, counts for something in the Assembly has revolted against the action of their leaders. Mr. Subrahmanyam, in his statement to the Press, said, "The responsibility is of the Governor-General and it is no use for the elected members of the Assembly whining about not having been given an opportunity to revise, to review and to recant their views." Mr. Neogy, another member, was even more emphatic, I "have never been able to understand" he said; The anxiety on the part of some of my colleagues to suggest avenues of compromise." After these statements of disapproval for the spokesman of the National party to try to convince the country to the contrary, at such a late hour by an angry oration at the Deccan Sabha with no relevancy to the subject of moderate liberalism is neither creditable nor dignified. One sad story was revealed by the Hon. Mr. Thompson, in the Council of State, when he explained the provisions of the Princes' Press Protection Bill. He said, "Yesterday when I was discussing with a leading members of the other House, he informed me. and I believe he was one of those who voted against the introduction of the Bill, that he had not realised that under the Bill the sanction of the Governor-General-In-Council would be necessary before any prosecution could be launched." Who was this leading member, referred to by Mr Thompson? Perhaps Sir. D. Sarbadhikari will be able to explain.

MAROL DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bandra, Oct. 29.

The trial of the two Pathan accused, Hazrat Nabi Shaik Valli and Hazarat Kamal alias Hakim Khan Hamid Khan, in connection with the Marol dacoity case has been going on from day to day since Monday last at the Thana Criminal Sessions before Mr. Kale, Sessions Judge and a jury.

During the sittings, among other witnesses, several Bombay and suburban police officers and medical men were examined. Yesterday the statements of the accused were taken.

Hazrat Nabi stated that he was "bot miskin avar garib admi" (a very gentle" and poor man). He was last in the Service of one Juggonath Seth, a Maratha, of Sakkar Chawl, at Fergusson Road. On the night in question he went from his Chawl to Parel into a hajam's hut, where he smoked charas in the company of some five or six Pathans who were engaged in gambling. He had Rs. 2 with him and a bogus hundred rupee note. He also began to gamble with the others and lost money. As he had no money to satisfy the claim of the winner a fight took place and in the "maramari" he sustained several injuries. As a result of the thrashing he dropped down on the ground and the assailant ran away.

He knew nothing about the confession read 'out to him, and denied ever having made one.

Hakim Khan admitted having been in the service of the Bharuchas, which he had to leave, he said, on account of some low kind of work given him to do. As he was looking out for a job he met a friend at Bhendi Bazar who asked him to have a cup of tea. He said he preferred to have toddy. After having had his dose of toddy, the friend gave him an anna for his train hire to Parel. Being in a state of intoxication instead of getting down at Parel he was carried beyond his destination ot Dadar where he was [turned out by the conductor. Owing to intoxication he fell down on the road side, the rain having wetted his clothes. Eventually from there he was removed to the police lock-up and since then had remained in custody. He denied having taken any part in the dacoity and said he did not know the murdered Pathan.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

Both the accused were convicted and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each.

LATE SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

A meeting of the members of his Bombay Medical profession was held under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union at the Union Rooms on Tuesday evening to express their deep sense of sorrow at the sad death of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and to devise means to perpetuate his memory in a suitable manner. Dr. D. M. Gagrat presidied.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The president, at the outset, said that they had met there to perform a solemn duty which was to express their regret at the sad death of the late Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, one of the prominent citizens of Bombay. The late Sir Bhalchandra was one of the members of the independent medical profession for more than thirty years and was elected president of their Union for more than ten consecutive years. He had always worked for the welfare of the Medical profession during his tenure of office as president of the Union. He then, eulogised the services of Bhalchandra to the indiginous system of medicine, and those services he rendered during the plague epidemic.

He then, after referring to Sir Bhalchandra's political and other civic activities moved a resolution expressing the deep sense of sorrow of the medical profession of Bombay.

Dr. B. S. Shroff seconded the resolution which was passed, all standing.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, then, moved the appointment of a committee consisting of Drs. Gajrat, Rele, Master, Shroff, Choksey, Rajabally Patel, Deshmukh, Viegas, and Erulkar, to take steps for perpetuating the memory of the deceased.

Dr. A. Viegas seconded the resolution, and on being put to vote it was carried.

The meeting was then dissolved

PARSI WAR MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am glad to observe that the suggestion originally made by Mr. R. B. Paymaster about memorializing those gallant Parsi youths who fell in the Great War is finding favour with some of your readers, and I hope that the suggestion will take a practical form in due course. I however, do not think your readers will appreciate the suggestion that the memorial should be in the form of portraits framed in Fire-temples, as these will be subject to wear and tear of the time, and will fade away in a short time. I suggest that the attention should be concentrated on only one form of the memorial, viz, erecting a bronze monument containing inscriptions of the particulars of those who sacrificed their lives for the cause of the Empire. I trust that the organisations like the Auxillary Force (Parsi Coy.). Parsi Pioneers Battalion, and Parsi Scouting troops, will give a very warm support to this sacred movement by contributing their mite towards the expenses of the same. I am, Yours etc.

F. J. D'AVAR.

Byculla October 25th 1922.

The Rangoon Corporation in a special meeting resolved unanimously to arrange a suitable reception to Sir Harcourt Butler, on his arrival to take up Governorship and to present an address to him.—(A. P.)

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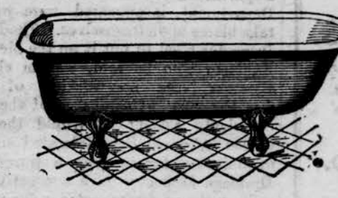
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